U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE • Social Security Administration

Social Security Bulletin

January 1954 Volume 17 Number 1

State Public Assistance Legislation, 1953

Increased Living Costs and Social Security Benefits

305687

THE SOCIAL SECURITY BULLETIN is published monthly under authority of Public Resolution No. 57, approved May 11, 1922 (42 Stat. 541), as amended by section 307, Public Act 212, Seventy-second Congress, approved June 30, 1932. The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (October 8, 1953).

☆ ☆ ☆

The BULLETIN is prepared in the Division of Research and Statistics, Office of the Commissioner, Social Security Administration. It reports current data on operations of the Social Security Administration and the results of research and analysis pertinent to the social security program. This publication is issued primarily for distribution to agencies directly concerned with the administration of the Social Security Act. Statements in articles do not necessarily reflect final conclusions or official policies of the Social Security Administration. Any part of the material appearing in the BULLETIN may be reproduced, but appropriate credit should be given.

☆ ☆ ☆

The BULLETIN is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., to whom all purchase orders, with accompanying remittance, should be sent. The annual subscription is $2.00 in the United States, Canada, and Mexico and $2.75 in all other countries; single copies are 20 cents.

☆ ☆ ☆

The SOCIAL SECURITY YEARBOOK, an annual calendar-year supplement to the BULLETIN, was issued as a separate publication for the years 1939–48. Calendar-year data for later years are published regularly as an annual statistical supplement in each September issue of the BULLETIN. Some of the early issues of the YEARBOOK are available from the Superintendent of Documents as follows: 1939 and 1944, 50 cents each; 1940 and 1941, 70 cents each. Other issues are out of print.

Social Security Bulletin

January 1954
Volume 17
Number 1

In this issue:

	Page
Social Security in Review:	
State of the Union message	1
Program operations	1
Selected current statistics	2
State Public Assistance Legislation, 1953, by Jules H. Berman and George J. Blaetus	3
Increased Living Costs and Social Security Benefits, by Carl H. Farman	14
Notes and Brief Reports:	
Family benefits in current-payment status, June 30, 1953	20
Regularly Scheduled Notes and Tables, 1954	21
Recent Publications	23
Current Operating Statistics	22

Social Security in Review

State of the Union Message

PRESIDENT Eisenhower delivered his second State of the Union message before the Eighty-third Congress on January 7, 1954. The President, describing the role of social security, pointed out that, "in a modern industrial society, banishment of destitution and cushioning the shock of personal disaster on the individual are proper concerns of all levels of government, including the Federal Government. This is especially true where remedy and prevention alike are beyond the individual's capacity."

The President asked for action on his earlier recommendation for extension of old-age and survivors insurance to more than 10 million additional persons. "This and other major improvements in the insurance system," he said, "will bring substantial benefit increases and broaden the membership of the insurance system, thus diminishing the need for Federal grants-in-aid. . . . A new formula will therefore be proposed, permitting progressive reduction in such grants as the need for them declines. Federal grant-in-aid welfare programs, now based on widely varying formulas, should be simplified. Concrete proposals on 14 of them will be suggested to the appropriate committees."

The President also recommended that protection against the hazards of temporary unemployment "be extended to some 6½ millions of workers, including civilian Federal workers, who now lack this safeguard. Moreover," he said, "the Secretary of Labor is making available to the States studies and recommendations in the fields of weekly benefits, periods of protection, and extension of coverage."

President Eisenhower added that on January 14 he would send to Congress more detailed recommendations in this field.

Program Operations

The number of individuals receiving payments under public assistance has dropped by about 200,000 since October 1952. There was little change, however, from September 1953 to October 1953 in the total number of cases on the rolls. The number of cases getting general assistance, which had declined during the last 8 months, rose 0.3 percent in October. The decline in old-age assistance (1,000 cases) was the smallest in the 37 months of consecutive decline.

Average payments for the country as a whole rose somewhat for each program, resulting in an increase in total payments of $800,000 or 0.4 percent. In general assistance, sizable changes in the average payments for the States were more frequent and relatively larger than for the special types of public assistance and ranged from a decrease of $3.94 in Alaska to an increase of $5.70 in South Dakota.

Changes in several States in the average payments for the special types of public assistance reflect changes in the amount of vendor payments for medical care rather than in money payments to recipients. In Connecticut payments in October were made at a rate of $14 per recipient into the pooled fund from which medical bills are paid; this rate was $5 less than in the three preceding months. Premiums paid into the pooled fund for aged recipients in New Hampshire and for recipients of aid to the blind in Connecticut rose $1. For other reasons vendor payments for medical care were largely responsible for increases or decreases in the average payment in some States.

In Arizona, the average payment to families receiving aid to dependent children dropped $2.65 when certain Indian children receiving aid to dependent children returned to publicly supported boarding schools. While in school these children receive an assistance allowance for clothing and personal incidentals only. Connecticut removed citizenship as a requirement from the program of old-age assistance; as a result, 1,290 noncitizens were added to this program.

From July to October there has been a 10-percent reduction in Kentucky in the number of families receiving aid to dependent children and a decrease of $2.70 in the average payment. To conserve funds the State had initiated in August revised policies—including those relating to employment, incapacity, and deprivation of parental support—and reduced the percent of need met from 59 to 58.

AT THE END OF OCTOBER, monthly benefits amounting to $246.6 million were being paid under the old-age and survivors insurance program to 5.8 million persons. The totals represent an increase of $48.3 million in monthly amount and of almost 1 million in number from the totals a year earlier; the percentage increases were 24 percent and 20 percent, respectively. Among the various types of benefits the increase in number ranged from 9 percent for parent beneficiaries to 23 percent for persons receiving old-age benefits.

By the end of October, 4.5 million

persons aged 65 or over were receiving monthly benefits, 800,000 more than in October 1952. Their monthly benefits totaled $204.7 million, compared with $162.2 million a year earlier. About 1.3 million mothers and dependent or orphaned children under age 18 were being paid benefits —150,000 more than the number a year earlier. Their monthly benefits totaled $41.8 million.

Monthly benefits awarded in October numbered almost 113,000, an increase of 11 percent from September. The total was about 9 percent less, however, than the number awarded in October 1952. A drop in the number of awards to retired workers and their wives caused this decline, since awards of survivor monthly benefits were slightly higher than in October 1952. Lump-sum death payments totaling $7.6 million were made in October. The average lump-sum payment per deceased worker was $173.55—a new high.

INITIAL CLAIMS filed for benefits under the State unemployment insurance programs followed the pattern of previous years in October and rose 12 percent to 917,800. The rise was partly the result of seasonal factors but was also in large measure a reflection of continuing weakness in such industries as textiles, apparel, leather products, and furniture—industries that had failed to show their usual seasonal strength in September. Weeks of unemployment claimed, which represent continuing unemployment, showed practically no change from the number filed in September. The October total of 3.5 million is in part the result of the relatively high level of initial unemployment in September. Except in 1951, the number of weeks claimed have declined in both September and October of each year since the end of World War II.

Benefits paid in October totaled $66.1 million and went, in an average week, to 655,900 unemployed workers. A month earlier, the average weekly number of beneficiaries was 651,400; the total benefits paid amounted to $65.3 million. The average check paid for total unemployment in October was $24.04—the highest in the history of the program.

Selected current statistics

[Corrected to Dec. 9, 1953]

Item	October 1953	September 1953	October 1952	Calendar year	
				1952	1951
Labor Force[1] (in thousands)					
Total civilian	63,404	63,552	63,146	62,966	62,88[illegible]
Employed	62,242	62,306	61,862	61,293	61,00[illegible]
Covered by old-age and survivors insurance[2]				45,900	45,40[illegible]
Covered by State unemployment insurance[3]	36,900	37,000	36,500	35,717	34,85[illegible]
Unemployed	1,162	1,246	1,284	1,673	1,87[illegible]
Personal Income[4] (in billions; seasonally adjusted at annual rates)					
Total[5]	$287.3	$286.3	$277.3	$269.7	$254.[illegible]
Employees' income[6]	200.4	200.5	191.2	184.3	170.[illegible]
Proprietors' and rental income	49.1	49.0	51.4	51.2	50.[illegible]
Personal interest income and dividends	22.8	22.7	21.3	21.0	20.[illegible]
Public aid[7]	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.[illegible]
Social insurance and related payments[8]	9.3	9.2	8.4	7.9	7.[illegible]
Veterans' subsistence allowances[9] and bonuses	.4	.4	.5	.7	1.[illegible]
Miscellaneous income payments[10]	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.[illegible]
Old-Age and Survivors Insurance					
Monthly benefits:					
Current-payment status:[11]					
Number (in thousands)	5,837	5,769	4,880		
Amount (in thousands)	$246,572	$243,182	$198,295	$2,228,969	$1,884,531
Average old-age benefit	*$50.90*	*$50.81*	*$49.01*		
Awards (in thousands):					
Number	113	102	124	1,053	1,33[illegible]
Amount	$5,162	$4,691	$5,695	$42,750	$42,28[illegible]
Unemployment Insurance[3]					
Initial claims (in thousands)	918	815	672	11,174	10,83[illegible]
Weeks of unemployment claimed (in thousands)	3,515	3,504	2,883	54,311	50,39[illegible]
Weeks compensated (in thousands)	2,886	2,866	2,438	45,777	41,59[illegible]
Weekly average beneficiaries (in thousands)	656	651	530	874	797
Benefits paid (in millions)[12]	$66	$65	$54	$998	$840
Average weekly payment for total unemployment	*$24.04*	*$23.77*	*$23.16*	*$22.79*	*$21.08*
Public Assistance[13]					
Recipients (in thousands):					
Old-age assistance	2,595	2,596	2,649		
Aid to dependent children:					
Families	544	548	568		
Children	1,449	1,458	1,483		
Aid to the blind	100	99	99		
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	190	187	159		
General assistance	240	239	270		
Average payments:					
Old-age assistance	*$50.84*	*$50.66*	*$50.38*		
Aid to dependent children (per family)	*83.52*	*83.03*	*83.01*		
Aid to the blind	*55.39*	*55.18*	*54.34*		
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	*53.00*	*52.64*	*52.96*		
General assistance	*48.42*	*47.59*	*48.39*		

[1] Continental United States only. Estimated by the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Monthly employment figures represent specific week and annual figures, average week (unemployment insurance data represent pay period instead of week).

[2] Estimated by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance; excludes joint coverage under the railroad retirement and old-age and survivors insurance programs. Data for 1953 and October 1952 not available.

[3] Data from the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor.

[4] Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce. Continental United States, except for employees' income, which includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

[5] Beginning January 1952, social insurance contributions from the self-employed excluded from total but not deducted from proprietors' income.

[6] Civilian and military pay in cash and in kind, other labor income (except workmen's compensation), mustering-out pay, terminal-leave pay, and Government contributions to allowances for dependents of enlisted personnel. Excludes employee contributions under social insurance and related programs.

[7] Payments to recipients under the 4 special assistance programs and general assistance.

[8] Includes old-age and survivors insurance benefits; railroad, Federal, State, and local retirement benefits; veterans' pensions and compensation; workmen's compensation; State and railroad unemployment insurance and temporary disability benefits; and unemployment allowances to veterans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act and the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act.

[9] Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act and under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act.

[10] Includes payments under the Government life insurance, national service life insurance, and military and naval insurance programs, the Government contribution to nonprofit organizations, business transfer payments, and recoveries under the Employer's Liability Act for railroad workers and seamen.

[11] Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit; calendar-year figures represent payments certified.

[12] Monthly amounts, gross; annual amounts adjusted for voided benefit checks and benefit refunds.

[13] Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments.

State Public Assistance Legislation, 1953

by Jules H. Berman and George J. Blaetus*

Nearly all States met in legislative sessions during 1953 and considered proposals affecting the public assistance programs. The legislation that they adopted reveals the attitudes and interests of the State legislatures with respect to public assistance. As in earlier years, the Bulletin presents a summary of the legislation enacted.

PUBLIC assistance legislation enacted by the States is seldom in one identifiable pattern. Each year, some laws are adopted that broaden and liberalize certain aspects of the public assistance programs, while others restrict or more closely limit the programs' scope. Often legislation of both types will be enacted in the same State. In recent years the State legislatures have been concerned with the cost of the public assistance programs and some have enacted legislation designed to reduce such costs. That trend was also noticeable in 1953. Legislation was enacted that redefined the conditions of eligibility in some States in a way that makes such conditions more precise and sometimes more exacting. Legislatures also continued to tighten State laws with respect to relatives' responsibility and to recovering from the resources of recipients the cost of the assistance that they have received. As may be expected, a more liberal attitude prevailed in some States than in others.

The information contained in this summary is based on the various reports and documents that have been sent to the Bureau of Public Assistance in Washington by the States and by Bureau staff located in the regional offices of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. A summary of State legislation enacted cannot be presumed to be complete until many months after the last of the legislatures have adjourned. This report summarizes the legislation on which information was received through October 1953. In no State were the changes of such scope as to affect the basic purpose of the public assistance programs.

New Programs

With the enactment in Connecticut, Florida, Minnesota, and Tennessee of legislation authorizing Federal-State programs of aid to the permanently and totally disabled, there are, as of the end of 1953, 43 States that have such programs or legislation authorizing them. The year also saw, for the first time, State-Federal programs of aid to the blind in all the States and Territories, as Nevada established a program to be operated under the Social Security Act.

The legislation for the disabled in Connecticut defines a permanently and totally disabled person as "a person who by reason of a major defect or infirmity of mind or body, whether congenital or acquired by accident, injury or disease is, or reasonably appears to be, permanently incapacitated to a degree that prevents him and will continue to prevent him from working in any gainful occupation or from performing his usual activities and responsibilities in the care of his home."

The program established in Minnesota limits assistance to persons so totally and permanently disabled as to need constant and continuous care. The maximum on the assistance payment, plus income, is $60. Florida legislation defines permanent and total disability in general terms.

In addition to laws establishing new programs, legislation was passed by two States (Vermont and West Virginia) that specifically provides for a program of assistance to the needy disabled, although both States had been operating programs under the Social Security Act on the basis of other legislation. The legislation in West Virginia specifies that the definition of a permanently and totally disabled person is to be promulgated by the State agency but states that no person shall be included as permanently and totally disabled with respect to whom Federal matching funds would not be available under the terms of the Social Security Act.

Determination of Need and of the Amount of Assistance

Legislation enacted in 1953 concerning the determination of need and of the amount of assistance was considerably less than in other years. Several States passed laws relating to the establishment of a standard against which the recipient's individual needs are to be measured. The Connecticut Legislature directed the State welfare department to revise, after considerable study, the standards of assistance for all programs on a semiannual basis. The State agency in Washington was directed to make annual pricing studies and to change budget allowances as indicated each June 1.

The Florida Legislature determined that, in arriving at the amount of assistance an individual is to receive, the State welfare department should not consider the benefits derived from livestock and garden produce that are used only for consumption by the applicant and his family. The welfare department was also directed to increase by 5 percent the assistance standards in aid to the blind for food, clothing, and personal incidentals. For old-age assistance and aid to the blind, the legislature changed the clause in the law that establishes the relationship between the standards of assistance and the cost of living.

The Ohio Legislature directed the Division of the Aged to review standards annually and to adjust them in accordance with living costs. Utah removed from its law the specific

* Division of Program Standards and Development, Bureau of Public Assistance.

reference to the assistance standard providing a minimum standard of living compatible with health and well-being.

Several States enacted legislation to permit the first $50 of earned income to be disregarded in the program of aid to the blind, as required by a 1950 amendment to the Social Security Act, which became effective July 1, 1952. A few States, including Idaho, Indiana, New Mexico, and West Virginia, which had delayed legislative action, complied with the Federal requirements by administrative action. In addition, Arkansas, Kansas, Tennessee, and Wisconsin enacted legislation resulting from the Social Security Act Amendments of 1952. The States are required not only to disregard, as before, the first $50 of earned income of a blind recipient, but also by July 1, 1954, to disregard this income of the blind recipient in determining the needs of any other individual who is receiving any of the forms of assistance in which the Federal Government participates financially.

Colorado, Missouri, Nebraska, and Oregon enacted legislation with respect to disregarding income in programs other than aid to the blind. In Colorado a constitutional amendment is to be voted upon at the next general election to permit income to be disregarded in old-age assistance. The proposal would make the legislation inoperative if the Federal law does not permit such disregarding of income in an approved assistance plan.

Under legislation adopted in Missouri, the State welfare department is to disregard whatever earned income is permitted under Federal legislation for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Nebraska adopted a similar provision for old-age assistance.

The legislatures of five States—California, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin—adopted resolutions recommending to Congress that the Federal law be changed to permit the States to disregard income of assistance recipients in programs other than aid to the blind without loss of Federal funds.

Two States were concerned about the process of investigating the need of an individual applying for assistance. Connecticut legislation gives the commissioner of welfare authority to require the attendance and testimony of employers who refuse to disclose information on wages paid. A penalty is imposed for failure to comply. Vermont provided authority for the State welfare department to obtain information from banks and other organizations concerning the resources of assistance recipients.

In Pennsylvania an amendment to the unemployment insurance law provides that the State agency administering that program shall, on notification by the State welfare department, forward to the welfare department benefit checks equal to the amount of public assistance paid to an individual for necessities furnished him, his spouse, or his dependents during the time he was unemployed and eligible for unemployment insurance benefits.

Eligibility Factors

Residence requirements.—In 12 States legislation was enacted that affects the length of time an individual must reside in the State in order to receive aid. Connecticut imposed a residence requirement in aid to dependent children for the first time. In Minnesota and California the legislation tends to liberalize existing requirements. In Minnesota, residence may be waived for a dependent child moving to the State from another State that has no residence requirements. In California, residence requirements for aid to the partially self-supporting blind — a program operated without Federal financial participation — were modified to make it correspond more closely with the program for the blind that is operated with Federal help.

Illinois, New Jersey, and Utah were concerned with assistance being given to persons living outside the State. In Utah the limitation on the amount of money that may be used to pay assistance to persons living outside the State was changed from $2,000 a month ($50,000 a biennium) to ½ percent of the total public assistance appropriation. Illinois put current State policy into law when it adopted legislation specifying that persons absent from the State for 12 months or longer are presumed to have given up their Illinois residence unless they prove otherwise. Under New Jersey legislation, recipients of old-age assistance and aid to the permanently and totally disabled who reside outside the State are to have their assistance payment discontinued as they acquire eligibility with respect to residence for any form of public assistance in the other State.

Delaware and Rhode Island provided for certain reciprocity between themselves and other States. Under Delaware legislation, residence requirements may be waived or altered by cooperative agreement with other States to facilitate the transfer of recipients moving between Delaware and the cooperating State. The Rhode Island agency received authority to enter into reciprocal agreements with other States regarding assistance being paid to persons leaving Rhode Island.

Residence requirements in Illinois were tightened; persons who have moved into the State within the 5 years before their application are not to be considered eligible unless they have resided in Illinois for a period equal to that required under the law of the State from which the individual came. In no case, however, can the individual receive assistance unless he has resided in Illinois for 1 year. Formerly, Illinois had a 1-year residence requirement for old-age assistance. Legislation enacted in Pennsylvania also tightens residence requirements and narrows the authority of the State agency to assist persons without State residence.

Wisconsin enacted legislation to deal with an intrastate problem. If a person eligible to receive assistance moves from one county to another in order to become a resident in a private or public institution or home, although he continues to be eligible for assistance while residing therein, he must receive such assistance from the county from which he moved. For some time, under Wisconsin law, certain individuals have been eligible to receive assistance while inmates of public institutions, although under the Social Security Act the Federal Government may not share in the

assistance payment to such inmates.

Property limitations.—Many States define the coverage of their assistance programs by specifying the amount of real and personal property an individual may possess and yet be eligible for assistance. Some State laws specify the actual dollar amounts, and, because of changes in the value of the dollar, revisions of the figures are sometimes necessary. In 1953 a number of States enacted legislation that specifies the amount of property an applicant for assistance may hold and still be designated as needy.

In Wyoming, old-age assistance recipients may have $500 in money, bonds, and securities and be eligible for assistance; formerly, the amount was $150. The law retains $400 as the cash-surrender value of insurance that may be held by recipients, and for two people in the same household the amount is $600. The law also specifies that a maximum of $150 ($300 for two eligible persons) may be held in chattels. Real property, other than a home, with a sales value of $150 may also be retained. Michigan exempts from the limit of $500 on intangible personal property ($750 for married recipients) farm stock and implements worth up to $750.

The Missouri Legislature raised from $1,500 to $1,800 the limitation on income that an eligible individual may have and still receive aid to the blind. The Missouri program operates under a special provision [1] of the 1950 amendments to the Federal law, under which the income and resources clause relates only to Federal participation in individual payments rather than to plan conformity.

A Missouri law enacted earlier had set a limit of $500 on the amount of cash and securities that an individual may hold and be eligible for public assistance (other than aid to the blind). The legislature in 1953 raised to $1,000 the amount that married couples may hold. In the program of aid to dependent children, the $1,000 limit applies to children and parents but not to relatives other than the parents. The total value of all property that may be held by assistance recipients was set uniformly at $5,000 in all programs except aid to the blind. The former maximum in old-age assistance was $3,750, in general relief $7,500, and in aid to the permanently and totally disabled $2,000 for a couple and $1,500 for an individual.

The Washington Legislature, which also enacted a recovery provision, deleted from the law the former $8,000 limit on the value of a home that an individual may own and still receive old-age assistance. The law also provides that an aged person may hold as much as $200 in cash and insurance with a cash-surrender value up to $500; the combined value of both may not exceed $500. The law specifies that a recipient may also own an automobile, but the State welfare department is ordered to place a maximum on the combined value of the automobile, cash, and insurance.

Minnesota exempted life insurance with a cash-surrender value not exceeding $500 (formerly $300) from the limitation on the amount of property a recipient may hold. A trailer used as a home was also exempted from the personal property limitations in old-age assistance and aid to the blind. In addition, in aid to dependent children a limitation of $7,500 was placed on the net value of a homestead, with some exceptions. The personal property limitation is raised to $500 when there is more than one child in the family.

The Utah Legislature decided that only personal property and life insurance in excess of a specified amount may be disregarded in granting temporary assistance. Formerly, the law gave the State department the authority to grant assistance without regard to real property held, as well as the other forms of property mentioned above.

Ohio raised from $720 to $960 a year the maximum on the income, exclusive of assistance, that recipients of old-age assistance may have. The new law also establishes a limitation on the amount of property an applicant may own. An applicant may have a homestead, regardless of value; a total of $500 in cash and liquid assets for emergency use; and tangible personal property, of reasonable value, in actual use.

The Wisconsin Legislature deleted a provision that old-age assistance may not be granted to an individual if the value of his property (or the combined value of the property of a husband and wife living together) exceeds $5,000. Under a new provision, old-age assistance may be granted only to a person who owns no more than the following—a homestead, regardless of value, or a house trailer actually used as a home; tangible personal property of reasonable value and in actual use; and $500 in liquid assets. The law specifies that, of the amount in liquid assets, $300 shall be transferred to the local agency to provide funds for funeral expenses and any remaining amount held by the recipient for his use in an emergency. Cash or loan values of life insurance policies are considered as liquid assets, but if they are not within the limit stated the local agency may authorize the recipient to retain the policy, provided that he designates the county as an assignee.

Transfer of property.—The States continued in 1953 to show interest in provisions designed to discourage individuals from transferring property so that they may become eligible for assistance and to penalize those who do. In an effort to set up objective criteria for determining when transfers were made with that purpose in mind, many States have established a specific time period within which, if an applicant had transferred property, he must establish the fact that the transfer was not for the purpose of making himself eligible.

This year, Montana and Missouri enacted new transfer provisions. Both States deny aid to applicants for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the disabled who, within 5 years of the application, have transferred property without adequate compensation.

Six States changed their provisions. Utah increased from 5 years to 10 the period during which property of an applicant must have been transferred for a reasonable and valid consideration. The Colorado old-age assistance law formerly read that any transfer of property before application must have been made for a valid consideration; the law now specifies a time limit of 5 years before application within which a transfer of prop-

[1] Public Law 734, section 344, 81st Congress, 2nd session.

erty must be studied against the criterion of valid consideration.

Florida reduced from 3 years to 2 the time during which, if it can be shown that an individual transferred property for purpose of qualifying for assistance, he may not receive such aid. Illinois strengthened its law in various ways, including an enumeration of what will be considered prima facie evidence of fraud in the transfer of property. Wisconsin made more specific its provision that any transfer of property within 2 years before the application without adequate compensation shall, unless shown to the contrary, be presumed to have been in contemplation of assistance. West Virginia deleted the provision that an applicant for aid to the blind must be shown not to have made an assignment or transfer of property for purposes of qualifying for aid.

Other requirements.—A few laws were enacted that change the various eligibility requirements specified in State laws, including in eight States [2] requirements for receipt of aid to dependent children.

Arkansas legislation requires the counties to certify to the prosecuting attorney all cases of aid to dependent children in which eligibility is based on a parent's desertion, abandonment, or willful neglect. Once a year the county must send to the grand jury a list of cases referred to the prosecutor on which no action has been taken. A further change made in the law specifies that, when eligibility for aid to dependent children is based on the parent's incapacity, the State agency may require proof of incapacity by competent medical authority. Previously the law had specified that the certification must be made by two physicians. The Arkansas law also resolves a conflict by making it clear that children aged 16–18 may receive assistance if they are in school.

Connecticut confirmed previous administrative action by requiring, as stipulated in the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act, that the State agency must report to the appropriate law-enforcement officials the names of children who receive assistance because of desertion or abandonment. Under Missouri legislation, the school-attendance requirement becomes effective for children aged 6 (rather than 7, as before), and assistance may be provided for children aged 16–18 who are permanently and totally disabled. In Minnesota, if eligibility is to be established on the basis of a parent's absence, the parent must be away from the home 3 months (formerly 1 month). The Texas Legislature is proposing that the people vote at the next election on a proposal to permit authorization of assistance to needy children under age 16; assistance is now limited to children under age 14.

Legislation in Oklahoma provides that, when deprivation of parental support is due to physical incapacity, the name of the incapacitated parent shall be furnished to the State vocational rehabilitation agency. If the father refuses to be examined by that agency, or if he refuses to undertake the program of rehabilitation that it proposes, the children are to be removed from the rolls. The law provides, however, that the State welfare department shall not remove any child from the assistance rolls if such action would work an undue hardship on him. In California, any parent who is available for employment and is physically able to work must register for employment at the nearest public employment office.

Legislation in New Hampshire provides that assistance shall not be granted to anyone who has refused to accept available employment. The law deletes the provision that assistance may not be granted to anyone who is in need of continuing institutional care because of his physical or mental condition. In New Jersey, old-age assistance and aid to the permanently and totally disabled are to be denied to persons living in public or private institutions unless such institutions are inspected and approved by the Department of Institutions and Agencies. The Colorado Legislature deleted from the old-age assistance law the provision denying assistance to individuals who need continuing institutional care. The State also modified its eligibility requirement of citizenship for old-age assistance when it provided an alternative of residence in the United States for at least 35 years. Alaska and Connecticut abolished the citizenship requirement for old-age assistance.

Liens and Recoveries

In recent years many State legislatures, with the objective of saving funds, have enacted laws to recover from the property of recipients the amount of assistance paid. The legislative activity in this area was about the same in 1953 as in 1951.

Connecticut, Montana, and Washington enacted new legislation providing for recoveries or enlarged significantly the scope of provisions already on the books. In Montana, recovery provisions that had been applicable only to old-age assistance were extended to aid to the blind and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. All assistance received after July 1, 1953, constitutes an obligation that is to be secured by a lien on real property. Recipients, on application, are required to sign a statement agreeing to recovery by the State. The law prohibits a foreclosure of property occupied as a home during the lifetime of recipients, except when assistance was received as a result of fraud, but the legislature specified that the law is to be administered so that individuals will be safeguarded from losing their property without adequate compensation.

Connecticut extended its recovery provisions to apply to aid to dependent children. The legislation states that the parents of a child receiving aid are conclusively presumed to have accepted the provisions for recovery of assistance granted.

The State of Washington enacted a limited recovery provision in old-age assistance. Recovery is to be made after a recipient and his spouse have died and after minor children become of age. The law specifies that if the heirs can prove to the probate court that they could not support the recipient during his lifetime, recovery is not to be made.

Four States tightened their recovery provisions. In Utah the law requires that reimbursement be obtained from the spouse and other dependents participating in the grant to an old-age assistance recipient. The law also replaces the complex

[2] Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, and West Virginia.

former exemptions with a simple provision specifying that recovery is not to be made if the property is valued at less than $1,000. The State is required to take a lien against any real property of the spouse of an old-age recipient.

In Illinois, when an individual recovers money as a personal injury award, the State can collect for assistance given the dependents of the injured person as well as the individual himself. Under North Dakota legislation, the statute of limitations is not to run against claims of the State for repayment of old-age assistance and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. South Dakota amended its law providing for recovery for assistance granted the needy aged to give the State a lien on all real property, including joint tenancy and the homestead interest of a recipient. Previously, this type of property had been exempt from the operation of the lien. The lien is not to be enforced during the lifetime of the recipient while the property is occupied as a homestead or occupied by the surviving spouse or minor children.

Four States relaxed their recovery provisions. Minnesota legislation, which had provided that under certain conditions liens may be released for the benefit of the recipient's children, was modified to permit their release for the benefit of grandchildren. A Pennsylvania law, applicable to all programs, was amended by adding a provision that limits the collections on assigned liens to an amount no greater than the amount the assignee paid for the assignment. The Ohio Legislature changed the recovery provisions applicable to old-age assistance to specify that a lien is to be taken only when there is specific real property. Formerly, a blanket lien was registered with respect to all recipients, including those who held no real property. The State will continue to have a claim against all real or personal property left by a deceased recipient, whether or not a lien has been filed. The Tennessee Legislature repealed the provision, formerly applicable in the programs of assistance to the needy aged and blind, for a claim against the estates of deceased recipients. Existing claims are not affected by the repeal.

Few States in 1953 added provisions regarding fraud. Arkansas now provides that false answers to questions on applications constitute fraud, and that anyone who withholds information is also guilty of fraud. The State is authorized to recover for assistance fraudulently granted. Legislation in Ohio, which provides that certain information about assistance recipients be made available to county committees, specifies that the county committees are to examine the information available to determine if assistance is being granted fraudulently. Oklahoma's provisions relating to the concealment of resources have been expanded and clarified. Connecticut legislation had provided that a recipient who receives property in excess of $100 must report it; under the 1953 amendment, wages, income, or other resources that aggregate $100 a year must be reported within 15 days of receipt.

Maximums

A number of States enacted legislation in 1953 changing the statutory maximums on the amount of assistance payments that may be made by the State welfare department. Some of this legislation undoubtedly was encouraged by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1952, which increased for 2 years the maximum on the assistance payments in which the Federal Government can participate financially. Many of the States that set a statutory maximum on payments had already changed from a specific dollar maximum to one related to the Federal matching maximums and so found it unnecessary to change their provisions.

In 1953, nine States changed the maximum in old-age assistance. They include Minnesota, which raised the maximum to $75 for a recipient living in a boarding home operated by someone who is not a relative; Florida, which raised its maximum from $50 to $60 a month; Maine and Vermont, from $50 to $55; Nebraska and Ohio, from $60 to $65 a month; and Alaska, from $80 to $90 a month. The Illinois Legislature voted to raise the maximum from $65 to $75 but later, by enacting another bill, kept the maximum at $65.

Tennessee deleted its maximum of $50 and tied the maximum to that specified in the Federal law. New Mexico changed the amount that may be paid with respect to the spouse of an old-age assistance recipient. The amount previously could not exceed $40 a month; now, when added to other income, it shall not be less than $30 a month.

Five States enacted legislation relating to maximum payments in aid to dependent children. Tennessee deleted the maximums of $24 for the first child and $15 for each additional child and specified that the maximum is to be that specified in the Federal law. Nebraska established maximums of $85 a month for the first child, $15 for each of the next three children in the family, and $10 a month for each additional child. Missouri legislation makes it possible to pay up to $30 a month to a mother or other person caring for a dependent child. West Virginia made various changes in its laws to reflect the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950, under which Federal financial participation is available in payments for the needs of the relative with whom the children live.

In aid to the blind, nine States changed the maximums on assistance payments. The maximum amount was raised in Maine from $50 to $55 a month, in Alaska from $80 to $100, and in Delaware from $60 to $85. Missouri increased its maximum from $50 to $55 in both the State-Federal program and in the blind pension program operated without Federal participation. Tennessee deleted the maximum from the law and made the Federal matching maximum applicable. Florida clarified its provisions so as to increase the maximum to $55 a month.

Indiana, which formerly paid a maximum of $55 a month, plus necessary medical expenses, now pays as much as $95, plus necessary medical expenses. The $50 maximum in the North Carolina law was deleted. Wisconsin changed its law so that the assistance paid shall not exceed $75 a month; the maximum was formerly limited to twice the maximum amount of Federal reimbursement.

The maximum for aid to the permanently and totally disabled was in-

creased in Vermont to $55 a month.

Maine specified that the maximums set in the programs for the aged and for the blind may be altered when the Federal matching maximum changes, but the Governor and the public welfare council must give their approval. The West Virginia maximum for all programs was changed to permit adaptation to changes in the Federal formula. Utah raised from $60 to $65 a month for one person the maximum on need, which under 1951 legislation is adjusted periodically to the cost-of-living index, and deleted the provision that the State welfare department is to review once a month hardship cases that receive payment in excess of the maximum.

Relatives' Responsibility

The State legislatures in 1953 continued their interest in laws relating to the responsibility of relatives to support dependent persons. In a few States, comprehensive bills were enacted; in many others the legislation tightens, clarifies, and makes more specific existing provisions.

In Montana a law was enacted providing that there must be a determination of the ability of a husband, wife, father, mother, son, or daughter to support a recipient of assistance; assistance is not to be denied or reduced because of the relative's failure to contribute. The State department may require statements under oath regarding the ability of relatives to support and may use State income tax and real estate data in making its determination. The law contains a scale showing how much money relatives in specified circumstances are to contribute, though less may be accepted by the department under special circumstances. A penalty provision is included. The law also provides that the dependent or the State may go to court to obtain support for the dependent person. The poor law provisions on support are repealed by this legislation.

Florida's new law establishing a program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled requires that legally responsible relatives support their dependent kin. Such a provision is not now in the laws governing the other three assistance programs.

Arkansas legislation deletes from the law the responsibility of brothers and sisters to support each other. Illinois added to the list of responsible relatives anyone representing himself as a spouse; the State does not now recognize common-law marriages.

State concern over the enforcement of the support law is indicated by the number of laws enacted in this area. Arkansas legislation deletes a provision that the prosecuting attorney may file suit against relatives able to support who refuse to do so, and it outlines the procedure to be taken by the client when a relative refuses to make the contributions that it has been determined he can provide. The same legislation provides that, in the determination of ability to support, the relative may have a fair hearing and may appeal to the local courts the decision made by the welfare department. The law sets up machinery to enable a recipient or applicant to sue a relative who refuses information on his resources. Such a suit must be filed before an application in these circumstances can be accepted. In a similar vein, Connecticut legislation gives the State commissioner authority to compel attendance and testimony of a responsible relative in order to determine his ability to support.

The prosecuting officials in Missouri may now compel support from the father of an illegitimate child, whether or not he has custody of the child. In Illinois, if the State's attorney in a county fails or refuses to act to obtain from the courts enforcement of a relative's responsibility to support, the public aid commission may act with respect to relatives of persons receiving categorical assistance. Action may be started by or in behalf of a person who needs support even if he is not receiving aid. A revision of the relatives' contribution scale in Oregon has the effect of decreasing the responsibility of relatives with low incomes, especially those with other dependents. An additional procedure was set up to facilitate legal action by the agency to enforce provisions of the law in certain cases.

Legislation in Rhode Island enables the State to seek support from relatives living outside the State. Pennsylvania passed a civil procedural support law to provide for enforcing support of dependents by authorizing the attachment of property and earnings. The law also confers powers and imposes duties on the courts, district attorneys, and probation officers with respect to enforcement of the statute.

Wisconsin revised its procedures for enforcing support by legally responsible relatives. The amended statute provides that, on failure of relatives to support, the authorities shall submit a report of their findings to the district attorney; within 90 days, he shall apply to the court for an order to compel maintenance and thereafter shall report in writing to the county welfare agency, the county board chairman, and the department. Formerly the authorities could apply to the county judge for such an order. Idaho legislation provides more stringent penalties than in the past for desertion and nonsupport of wives and children, while Wyoming provides for enforcing support for the care of minor children.

Legislation in Arkansas defines a dependent child as one whose legally liable relatives are unable to provide adequate care and support without assistance. Michigan amended the State poor law by including a new definition of "poor person" and a new classification of relatives who are responsible. The legislation deleted the $20 weekly maximum limitation on support from children. Minnesota legislation strengthened and clarified the relatives' responsibility provisions. Assistance may not be paid in Iowa until the county department certifies that cooperation with appropriate law-enforcement officials has been established. The Vermont Legislature gave the commissioner of social welfare the same authority to require support of dependent children by parents and the support of dependent parents by children (if they are able) as has hitherto been assigned to the local overseers of the poor.

California legislation clarifies the statutory income-scale provisions by adding definitions of "net income" and of income of married daughters to be considered in determining ability to contribute. Other legislation

amends the procedure for investigating the liability to support under the relatives' contribution scale; a finding of liability may be made by agents of the board, with the board of supervisors retaining responsibility for referral to the district attorney of responsible relatives in default of required payments.

In recent years, many legislatures have enacted laws relating to reciprocal interstate enforcement of support orders. Such legislation has been recommended by the Council of State Governments. Since nearly all States now have such laws, this year's legislative activity was related mainly to their amendment. Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming amended their laws, while legislation was enacted for the first time by Alaska, Arizona, and Florida. Arkansas, Michigan, and Texas named the department of public welfare as the point of contact on out-of-State inquiries under the reciprocal support legislation. The law in Michigan was further amended to name the prosecuting attorney to represent recipients or other needy persons in court actions.

Standard Setting for Institutions

Many of the State laws enacted in 1953 that relate to the establishment and maintenance of standards for institutions can be traced to the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act. Under the amendments those States whose plans on July 1, 1953, provided for giving assistance to persons in institutions must have a State authority or authorities responsible for establishing and maintaining standards for such institutions. Standard setting for institutions is not a new activity of State government, however, and some States already had adequate legislation on their statute books.

The 1953 legislation tended to be perfecting and clarifying rather than comprehensive in scope. States examined their public assistance plans to see the kinds of institutions in which persons could reside and receive assistance and found in some instances that certain types of institutions were not subject to the existing State standard-setting authority. Other States found it necessary to broaden the scope of the standard-setting authority or make other kinds of changes.

Ten States found it necessary to change their laws defining the authority for establishing and maintaining standards for hospitals and other medical institutions. State health departments were given such authority in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Missouri, Vermont, and Wisconsin. California also specified that the provisions are to be effective only as long as the Social Security Act requires such regulations, and Connecticut established an advisory committee on hospital licensing. Maine strengthened its provisions for fire inspection of hospitals. Ohio provided for establishing and maintaining standards for hospitals and certain other institutions not covered by existing law. Rhode Island established a plan for licensing hospitals and for judicial review and enforcement of decisions. Michigan extended State authority over hospitals by a provision in an appropriation act.

In a similar way, nine States broadened the scope of State authority for the establishment and maintenance of standards for certain kinds of private institutions. Maine legislation strengthens laws relating to the fire inspection of boarding homes. Kansas extended the standard-setting authority to permit religious and fraternal homes to apply for and receive a license. Washington established a plan of inspection and licensing for nursing homes. Florida provided for the establishment of standards for nursing homes but excluded homes for the aged operated by fraternal orders that have been in existence for more than 25 years. Legislation in Vermont concerns nursing and convalescent homes and similar institutions. Arizona enacted a law authorizing the health department to license rest homes. South Dakota legislation provides for extending the licensing law to cover homes for the aged other than nursing homes. New Jersey amendments provide for the establishment of standards for certain private institutions, such as boarding homes and other homes for the aged. Texas legislation amends laws relating to the licensing and regulation of nursing homes by the State department of health.

Laws were also enacted by Colorado, Minnesota, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island that in a more general way, strengthen and clarify their existing statutes relating to the establishment and maintenance of standards for institutions.

Legislation enacted by the States in compliance with the standard-setting provision of the Social Security Act does not lend itself to classification. In general, the trend seems to be toward giving major authority for the establishment and maintenance of standards to State health departments, although in a few States the authority is shared by or is exclusively in the hands of the State welfare department. Some State statutes, such as Wyoming's, provide for the cooperative development of standards by the health and welfare departments, and in many other States there has been a close working relationship between the two departments in developing the standard-setting regulations.

Disclosure of Information

There has been much interest in the legislation enacted by the States with respect to the disclosure of information about public assistance recipients. State activity stems from the enactment by Congress of section 618 of the Revenue Act of 1951. This law permits the States to make available for public inspection, without the penalty of losing Federal funds, the records of disbursements to public assistance recipients, provided that political or commercial use of the names is prohibited. Since 1951 a number of States have provided for some type of public access to the records of public assistance disbursements, and, as of November 1, 1953, 28 States had enacted such legislation. In 1953, 20 States [3] enacted pertinent legislation.

The basic laws that the States have

[3] Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

enacted follows the pattern of directing local welfare departments to prepare at periodic intervals a list of recipients, with their addresses and the amount of the assistance being received. In some instances the salaries of the public welfare staff are also to be listed. The lists are to be sent to specified local officials or maintained in the local welfare department, where they may be inspected. Uniformly, the legislation prohibits the use of any list or names obtained through such public access for political or commercial purposes.

Some of the legislation varies from the basic pattern. In Utah the information about recipients is available only to resident taxpayers. An individual requesting information must sign a statement to the effect that he is a resident and a taxpayer. The list of recipients in Tennessee is available for inspection to any citizen of the State, but the list may not be copied. The North Carolina provisions specify that disclosure of the names of individual children receiving aid to dependent children or other financial services is not authorized and that information regarding such services shall be made available only in the name of the parent or the responsible relative. The Pennsylvania law authorizes the disclosure of specified public assistance information only on the request of adult residents of the State.

The Arkansas Legislature first provided that information on the names, addresses, and amount of assistance was to be made available twice a year, but later in the session enacted another bill changing the time to monthly and providing that a record must be maintained of the individuals who examine the list. In Michigan, persons who wish to look at the list must sign an application. New York State legislation specifies the local legislative bodies to which the names and addresses of applicants or recipients may be made available. It prohibits the publication of this information or the reporting of it except in appropriating committees of local legislative bodies. Information about the names of recipients and the amounts of assistance may be disclosed only to certain officials, specified in the law.

Washington legislation directs the welfare department to answer negatively or affirmatively questions put to the department on whether a named individual is receiving assistance. Massachusetts permits disclosure of information to officers, boards, and commissions of cities and towns having responsibility for the preparation of annual budgets or for the authorization of assistance payments.

Names and addresses and the amount of assistance received by recipients in Oregon are available on the written request of qualified voters. The records of children in foster homes or other child-caring institutions are specifically excepted in the law. The Texas Legislature adopted a resolution to put to a popular vote in November 1954 a proposed amendment to the State constitution that would permit enactment of laws to make lists of recipients of assistance available for inspection.

Legislation enacted in Oklahoma, permitting public access to the names of assistance recipients, was not put into effect on the advice of the State's attorney general because the legislature failed to include a provision prohibiting the use of information for commercial or political purposes as required by Federal law. The legislation in Ohio that provides for making available the names, addresses, and amounts of payments received by recipients also creates, as a public assistance examining committee, a county committee consisting of the county auditor, the chairman of the board of county commissioners, and the presiding judge of the juvenile court. This group is to meet quarterly to examine the reports of the public assistance agencies, any written information filed with the board, and such other information as may be contained in the records of the public assistance agencies to determine whether public assistance payments have been fraudulently made or received. The law also provides for the establishment in each county of a social service exchange, at which the names of applicants must be registered before assistance is granted, except in emergencies. The legislation extends to general assistance the provisions for the protection of information about recipients that have been in effect for the State-Federal programs.

Medical Care

In 1953, as in past years, many laws were enacted pertaining to the procedures of providing medical care and the methods of financing the cost of such care. The Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 provide that the Federal Government may participate financially, within the established maximums, in the cost of medical care paid on behalf of assistance recipients. Since the enactment of this provision, some States have shown an interest in a plan for financing medical care cost by paying a fixed sum per month for each recipient. These sums go into a fund from which the costs of medical care for recipients receiving such care are paid. An arrangement of this kind, commonly known as a "pooled fund," was the subject of 1953 legislation in Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota, and West Virginia. The Connecticut and Illinois laws provide that any recovery by the State from a recipient for medical care given him is to be limited to the amount paid into the pooled fund. The Illinois law also provides for the possible liquidation of the fund. The Minnesota legislation permits county welfare departments to set up a pooled fund. West Virginia passed a comprehensive law providing for the establishment of a pooled fund.

Federal financial participation in payments made to persons in certain public institutions is available under the 1950 amendments. Some States had enacted legislation before 1953 as a result of the Federal amendments, and during 1953 laws were passed by Florida, Missouri, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. In addition, New Mexico enacted a law prohibiting payment for medical care of a person who has been diagnosed as having tuberculosis or a mental disease. Legislation in the State of Washington permits old-age assistance to be paid to patients in nursing homes.

Tennessee has set up in its health department a hospital service for the indigent. This program, which is permissive with the counties, is to be financed by county funds and matching State funds; the law authorizes

the State to accept Federal funds. Local screening committees must be established to determine who is medically indigent. A medically indigent person is defined as "a resident of the State who is ill or injured, who can be helped markedly by treatment in a hospital, and who is unable to provide himself with necessary hospital services as prescribed and ordered by a physician." Another law in Tennessee makes possible the payment of old-age assistance directly to mental institutions for the care of aged persons. Federal financial participation is not available in such payments.

The South Dakota Legislature enacted a law encouraging private corporations to develop plans for the care and accommodation of the aged. The law permits the State Board of Charities and Corrections to lease land under its jurisdiction to such an enterprise. Another law appropriated $25,000 for a survey of the need for care of the senile aged.

A number of miscellaneous laws relating to medical care were enacted. Washington redrafted its statutory provisions with respect to medical care, giving the State greater control over funds allocated to the counties and providing for a medical care advisory committee. Nebraska legislation transfers to the counties responsibility for providing or paying for the cost of medical care that would bring the assistance payment to more than the State maximum on the assistance payment. The counties are to raise the money to finance this responsibility. The law eliminates payment by the State for the cost of medical care above the maximum permitted in the law, effective January 1 of the year following the year in which counties make the tax levy provided in the law. Massachusetts established within the State Department of Administration a new division, with an advisory committee responsible for determining the per diem cost and charges for medical care in hospitals and other medical institutions and for setting up the rates that the State agencies using such facilities must pay.

Wisconsin legislation revises the provisions regulating State reimbursement to the counties for medical care furnished under aid to the permanently and totally disabled. California now requires the county in which a dependent child is living to grant hospital and medical care even though the child is actually a resident of and receiving aid from another county. In New Jersey the county welfare boards may, if there are insufficient funds to pay for terminal medical and nursing expenses in addition to burial expenses, order payment of such expenses incurred the last 2 months before the recipient's death.

A bill enacted in South Dakota, sponsored by the State Hospital Association, provides a procedure for establishing costs for the care of indigent persons and obligates the counties to pay for hospital care at that rate. Another law gives formal authorization to the county commissioners to hire physicians to give medical services to poor persons. Physicians so selected are required to report monthly to the county auditor the persons to whom service has been given.

Organization and Administration

Many of the State laws enacted in 1953 relate to the organization of State and local welfare departments. In several States, rather comprehensive organizational bills were passed.

Such legislation includes a law in Connecticut, which changes the title of the head of the State agency to commissioner, authorizes the State department to administer the child welfare laws, gives the commissioner specific authority to delegate his responsibility, and requires that there be a mandatory investigation of all recipients of assistance at least every 12 months. Other legislation in Connecticut deletes the provision that the term of office for the welfare commissioner is to be 4 years.

Legislation in Kansas changes the organization of the State Department of Social Welfare and provides for a department consisting of a division of institutions and a division of social welfare, each responsible to the State board. The director of social welfare is to act as executive secretary and is given some coordinating responsibilities. Kansas also established a department of administration. Under an executive director appointed by the Governor, the department is to centralize activities for purchasing, auditing, and other services. In the State of Washington the legislature authorized the State agency to establish local county offices and to consolidate such offices where indicated. The legislation further provides that the counties, which formerly had authority to write general assistance checks, are to surrender that authority to the State, which after January 1954 will write the checks for all programs.

Important legislation enacted in Minnesota creates a department of public welfare, consolidating the divisions of social welfare and public institutions. The new department is given additional responsibility in connection with the licensing of institutions and also with respect to services for newly arrived immigrants.

Nebraska created a State division of public welfare, which consists of a board of public welfare (formerly the board of control) and a State director. The director will now be appointed by the board, rather than the Governor, and confirmed by the legislature. Each county is to have a division of public assistance, headed by a welfare board, and the board selects the county director, who will appoint the staff. The law is based on the principle that the local administration of public welfare is the responsibility of the county department of assistance. Two or more counties may merge their welfare programs.

The head of the State department in Maryland is now the board of public welfare instead of the director; the board continues to appoint the director for the department. The New Jersey Legislature changed the name of the Division of Old-Age Assistance to the Bureau of Assistance; the bureau will continue to operate within the Department of Institutions and Agencies. Ohio created a separate State department of mental hygiene and corrections outside the Department of Welfare. As a result of the new law, the Department of Welfare will consist of a division of social administration and a division of aid for the aged.

Legislation in Wisconsin provides for the creation of a county depart-

ment of public welfare in every county having a population of less than 500,000; where a county judge now administers the programs, however, he may continue to do so on authorization of the county board. The county boards are to consist of three, five, or seven members, rather than five as before. The law also states the functions of the county board and the county departments of public welfare more clearly and specifies that responsibility for various services is to be carried by the county agency rather than by the county judge. Another section of the law spells out the supervisory functions of the State agency by providing that the department may at any time audit all county records relating to the administration of assistance and conduct administrative reviews of the county departments.

Six States enacted laws relating to the organization and authority of State welfare boards. In Montana the term of office for the members of the board was changed to make the terms of three members expire on March 3 of the year the Governor assumes office, and the terms of two additional members are to expire at the same date on intervening years. Maine changed its State advisory council to a State advisory committee and increased from seven to fifteen the number of members, who are to be appointed by the State welfare commissioner. The committee, which is to meet on call of the commissioner, no longer has authority to make rules and regulations but only to make recommendations to the commissioner.

The Connecticut Legislature established a citizens' advisory committee for the State public welfare department. The committee, which consists of seven members appointed by the Governor for overlapping terms, has only advisory powers. Legislation in the same State empowers the welfare commissioner to accept such additional Federal grants-in-aid as become available and deletes from the law the words "with advice of public welfare council."

Legislation in Kansas provides for a State finance council composed of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House, and the chairmen of the Senate and House ways and means committees. In the State of Washington a new advisory board for the State Department of Social Security has been established that is composed of seven people appointed on a bipartisan basis by the Governor. The same legislation changed the name of the State agency from the Department of Social Security to the Department of Public Assistance. Rhode Island established a new advisory board for the public assistance division; a similar group that has been serving the entire public welfare department is continuing to operate. The change grows out of recommendations made by a committee established by the Governor to study the problems of the confidentiality of public assistance information.

Other legislation affects primarily the establishment and membership of local public welfare boards. Arkansas increased the membership on county welfare boards from five to seven. These boards have been appointed by the State department from a panel nominated by certain State officers. This legislation provides for nominations to the panel to be made also by a member of the State general assembly living in the county. The per diem for local board members in Minnesota has been increased from $8 to $10 a day. In Ohio, legislation enacted gives authority to the county commissioners to revoke the power of a county department of public welfare to perform the duties of a child welfare board and to establish a five-member child welfare board.

A number of miscellaneous provisions affecting organization and administration were adopted. Georgia provided that obsolete case records and related fiscal records may be destroyed after 5 years. A similar bill was enacted in California. Alabama and Minnesota established positions of assistant attorney general to serve their State welfare departments. Legislation in Nebraska specifies that the county that originally granted old-age assistance and aid to the blind shall continue to be responsible no matter where the individual moves within the State. Illinois changed the name of the assistance program for the aged; formerly old-age pensions, it is now old-age assistance. Other legislation in Illinois set up a commission to study means of improving economic conditions in areas where the resources are not sufficient to provide an average standard of living. Illinois also established a youth commission and transferred from the Department of Public Welfare to the new body all responsibilities and facilities for the care of juvenile delinquents.

Arizona created a State department of finance to consolidate various fiscal responsibilities. The State Welfare Home in Delaware was removed from the authority of the welfare board and given independent status. A commodity distribution division was established within the State Department of Public Welfare in Texas. Legislation in California affirmatively states that the county is responsible for determining the eligibility of all recipients and requires a redetermination of such eligibility as often as is necessary. Further legislation requires the California Department of Social Welfare to file its report to the Governor 2 months before each annual session of the legislature.

During most legislative sessions a number of laws are enacted by the States relating to the promulgation of rules and regulations. Fewer provisions than usual were adopted in 1953, possibly because a large number of States already have such legislation. In Missouri, the administrative decisions of all State departments are subject to court review in certain circumstances. Nebraska revised its procedures for the issuance of rules and regulations. The Governor is now authorized to waive the requirement that there be a hearing before the adoption of or change in a rule, but all rules or changes in rules have to be approved by him. The Massachusetts Legislature repealed the provision that all rules and regulations for aid to dependent children require public hearings and approval by the Governor; now only approval by the State advisory board is required. Wisconsin enacted a provision relating to legislative review of rules and appropriated funds to its Joint Legislative Council for a study and report on problems relating to the rule-making

powers and activities of administrative agencies.

The New York State Legislature extended to February 1954 the life of the committee to study federally aided welfare programs and also extended the life of the legislative committee on problems of the aged. Nebraska established a commission to study the medical, social, and economic problems of the aged and the mentally ill, and one to examine relatives' responsibility in the administration of old-age assistance. The California Legislature extended the life of the legislative committee on the care of the aged.

A legislative committee was established in Oregon to study the public assistance programs. While the study is to be focused on the financing, functioning, and administration of the State public welfare department, attention will also be given to medical, hospital, and nursing home care and the administration of the relatives' responsibility laws. South Dakota established a committee to study all aspects of State government and also authorized a survey of the care given the aged.

Fiscal Provisions

Two State legislatures enacted bills setting forth a new plan of fiscal relationship between the State and the localities in the financing of public assistance. In New York, State aid is to be extended to all local welfare functions — including public home care, foster care, and burial — under the Social Welfare Law. Hospital care for persons whose care is a responsibility of the locality is limited to certain specified groups, including recipients in the federally aided categories. All Federal funds received by the State are to be passed on to the localities. State funds will pay half the remainder of the cost. State participation in the cost of general assistance is reduced under this legislation from 80 percent to 50 percent. If, however, the number of recipients exceeds 1 percent of the population, the State will pay 80 percent.

In the State of Washington, legislation affecting all programs provides that after January 1, 1954, the State will levy a special 2-mill tax out of which assistance costs shall be met. Formerly, the State used general revenue as appropriated, together with local funds raised by a 2-mill tax. The State, instead of the counties, will now issue all assistance checks. The law also provides that assistance shall be payable from the date eligibility is established rather than from the date of application.

Montana extended for two more years the authority of the counties to levy an additional tax for assistance purposes. North Carolina legislation authorizes the counties to levy a special tax (up to a specified maximum) to finance the local share of assistance costs for aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Hitherto, counties used revenues collected for general assistance. Counties are authorized but not required to levy the tax and may use funds raised from any other source of revenue. The legislation also provides that appropriations for aid to the permanently and totally disabled shall not lapse, and unexpended balances may be taken into consideration when making further appropriations. The counties may transfer funds among the programs of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled without prior approval of the State Board of Allotment and Appeal. North Dakota reenacted without change provisions of 1949 legislation that provided for a portion of the retail sales tax revenue to be allotted for assistance purposes.

Colorado adopted legislation establishing a third classification of recipients to receive old-age pensions. In the past there have been two groups —individuals aged 65 and over who receive assistance through a program in which the Federal Government participates financially, and persons aged 60–65 who have resided in the State for 35 years and in whose assistance the Federal Government does not participate. The new classification is for persons aged 60 and over who are inmates of the Colorado State Hospital and the two State homes and training schools. To be eligible, individuals must be citizens, in need, and resident for 35 years in the State, if they are between the ages of 60 and 65. Eligible persons aged 65 years and over must have resided in the State 5 years out of the last 9 years. This new group is to share with the other two groups the proceeds of the special taxes used to finance assistance programs for the aged. The Federal Government does not participate in the costs of the new program.

In Texas, the constitution contains a maximum limitation on the amount of State funds that may be appropriated for public assistance. The legislature in 1953 acted to give the people an opportunity to vote on an amendment increasing that amount from $35 million a year to $42 million.

Arkansas legislation makes State funds available to pay the cost of examinations by physicians to determine incapacity in aid to dependent children and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Hitherto, examinations were paid for by the applicants. The Connecticut Legislature voted to permit the State to make vendor payments for other purposes than medical care. Federal financial participation is not available for such expenditures. Massachusetts will make semimonthly payments for aid to dependent children unless the recipient wishes to receive less frequent payment. Oregon legislation establishes a revolving fund to be used by the State welfare department in meeting emergencies caused by any delay in the receipt of Federal funds.

Legislation in Pennsylvania seeks greater budgetary control by providing that the Governor may transfer the comptroller and his subordinates in any State agency to the Governor's office, where they will be under the supervision of the Governor. California repealed legislation establishing a revolving fund to be used in operating the programs for the needy aged and the needy blind. This fund has not been used since the earlier repeal of a related provision in the State constitution. The legislature also eliminated from the law a requirement that the counties file quarterly estimates of public assistance expenditures, which were used as a basis for Statewide estimates of needed Federal funds.

Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah enacted legislation relating to the authority of the State welfare agency

(Continued on page 27)

Increased Living Costs and Social Security Benefits

by Carl H. Farman*

In recent years, most nations have increased their social security benefits to meet higher living costs. The specific action taken to ensure adequate payments and services in four European countries with representative social security programs is reported in the following pages.

THE inroads of inflation on the living standards of social security beneficiaries have become familiar in many countries and have induced counter-measures of various sorts. The diversity of legislative action undertaken on behalf of retired beneficiaries serves to underline the virtually unanimous approval of higher benefits when they are required. Inspection of individual programs shows some of the techniques that have been adopted for the common objective.

Of the four countries whose programs are reviewed in some detail in this paper, Denmark and Sweden have experienced limited inflation, which has been largely offset for pensioners by automatic cost-of-living increases and more than offset in Sweden by other measures. Austria and Italy have had severe inflation, which has been met by many separate but related actions, each adapted to a specific anti-inflationary end.

The effect of inflation on real income has been especially great in retirement and survivors insurance. The statutory benefit in these programs may be a flat sum or may depend on earnings over a long period of years; once the pension amount has been determined, it is commonly paid for the beneficiary's life and can be changed only by special measures.

That some special measures have been put into effect is apparent from a review of the social security programs—particularly old-age, invalidity, and survivors insurance. In 34 of the 49 countries that have retirement or pension systems the programs have been in operation since the beginning of World War II. Index numbers on changes in the cost of living are available for all but eight—most of them in Eastern Europe. Among the remaining 26, the cost of living has approximately doubled since 1939 in 14 countries and more than doubled in the other 12; in some countries it is 10, 20, or 100 times the prewar figure. What these 26 countries have done to keep pensions or insurance benefits in line with higher living costs is indicated briefly in table 1.

Denmark

Denmark, the first country to have a general noncontributory pension program, was also the first to make its benefit amounts respond automatically to a rise or fall in the cost of living.

Established in 1891 and consolidated in certain respects with the general insurance programs in 1933, the old-age and invalidity pension system is the country's largest social security program and is the most closely linked with cost-of-living changes. Expenditures for the pension programs represented more than half (542 million crowns)[1] of the amount Denmark spent for its four insurance programs in 1949–50.

Pensions.—The governments (central and local) meet the entire cost of old-age pensions and most of the cost of invalidity pensions, although the insured person and the employer contribute toward the latter. The basic pension is a flat sum, varied according to cost-of-living zones and subject to reduction if income from other sources exceeds 50 percent of the basic pension.

In keeping with the intent of the 1891 law—that the payment "must be sufficient for the support of the person relieved, and of his family and for their treatment in case of sickness"—the basic pension is increased by certain pension supplements to meet special needs or situations. There is an invalidity supplement and, if constant attendance is required, a helplessness supplement. A supplement is payable to the blind, and there is a marriage supplement if the wife of a pensioner is herself not eligible for a pension. An additional amount is payable to persons who defer their claim at least 2 years after reaching pensionable age. The basic pension is also increased proportionately by the following supplements:

Supplement	Percent of basic pension
Mandatory supplement	7½
Supplement for persons over age 80	8
Clothing supplement [1]	8
Children's supplement	(2)
Personal supplement [3]	7½

[1] Payable in December and subject to an income test.
[2] Approximately 50 crowns a month for infants and 20 percent less for children over age 2.
[3] Payable to persons in particularly difficult circumstances.

Denmark also has a provision that adjusts the pension—both the basic amount and the various supplements—to changes in the cost of living. The inflation of the First World War had led, in 1919, to legislation providing for increases in salaries of Government workers to offset increases in the cost of living. In 1922, when inflation was about at its peak, the first cost-of-living provision was introduced into the pension law. The annual pension was raised 12 crowns for a couple and 6 crowns for single pensioners whenever married Government employees received a 54-

* Division of Research and Statistics, Office of the Commissioner.

[1] A crown is approximately 14.48 cents in United States currency.

Table 1.—*Legislative action relating social security benefits to increased cost of living, 26 countries, 1939–52*

Country and cost-of-living increase	Legislative action
Doubled:	
Australia	Flat-rate benefits increased.
Canada	New national pension program established.
Denmark	(See text.)
Germany	Computed benefits increased by flat amounts, percentage increases, and higher minimum pension.
Great Britain	New system established; subsequent increases in flat-rate benefits.
Ireland	Flat-rate benefits increased.
Netherlands	Benefits increased by flat-rate amounts and percentagewise. Noncontributory pension program, based on income test, introduced.
New Zealand	Flat-rate benefits increased (sometimes subsequent to administrative action).
Norway	Flat-rate benefits increased. Automatic cost-of-living increases introduced, then superseded by pension increases.
Portugal	None.[1]
Sweden	(See text.)
Union of South Africa	Flat-rate benefits increased.
Uruguay	None.[1]
United States of America	Benefit formula liberalized; minimum pension raised.
3 times, but less than 10:	
Belgium	New system established; benefits later increased percentagewise and by raising minimum rates.
Brazil	Pensions increased. Old-age pensions added to industrial workers' system and formula adjusted to wages in final year of work.
Iceland	Cost-of-living formula adopted.
Luxembourg	Cost-of-living formula adopted. Benefit amounts increased.
Peru	None.[1]
Spain	Flat-rate amounts increased.
10 times or more:	
Austria	(See text.)
Chile	Basic law for wage earners established a new pension program for the aged and survivors; formula for invalidity benefit changed. Salaried employees' benefit formula liberalized.
Finland	Flat-rate amounts increased.
Greece	Benefit amount increased several times. New system established with liberalized pension formula.
Italy	(See text.)
France	New system established; benefit formula subsequently liberalized.

[1] According to available data.

crown annual cost-of-living increase.[2] This adjustment was made semiannually.

In the succeeding deflation, economy measures following a change in the value of the crown affected all types of social insurance and assistance. In 1927 the automatic linkage of pensions with living costs was repealed. Actual pension amounts were not reduced—in some cases they were increased—but the amount of total "deduction-free" income was lowered.

In 1933, during the depression, a cost-of-living provision was restored for old-age pensions and was applied to invalidity and maternity benefits also. The provision stipulated that pensions (basic plus supplements) were to be raised or lowered semiannually by 3 percent whenever the official index number of prices rose or fell 3 percent from the October 1929 level. The index itself was calculated on the basis of a family budget with a total expenditure of 2,000 crowns at the price level of July 1914.

Since 1933, various changes have been made in the formula to keep pensions in line with living costs, but there has been no change in the basic pattern. The most recent formula, enacted in 1946, provided for a 1-percent change annually in the pension when the index number changed by 1 percent from the January 1946 level, and an additional 2-percent change in the pension for each additional change of 2 percent in the index. In 1951 the pension adjustment was put on a semiannual basis because of the rapid increase in the cost of living.

Every 6 months the Minister of Social Affairs publishes a regulation detailing what the basic and supplementary payments, as modified by the change in the price index, are to be for the half-year ahead.

Through these various devices Denmark has achieved considerable variation in a flat pension system. The changes in the value of the basic pension during the 30 years since the cost-of-living provisions went into effect are shown in table 2.

Other programs.—The cost-of-living index plays a small but definite role in some of the other Danish programs. In unemployment insurance it is used to modify the maximum amount of the daily cash benefit payable and also help determine income limits for liability to insurance. In accident insurance the index has been employed since 1948 to fix the upper limit for compulsory coverage and for computation of income for benefit purposes. In health insurance the cash maternity benefit is the only one to be governed by the index number; this provision was incorporated in the 1933 Social Insurance Act.

Sweden

Although Sweden has a national pension tradition of 40 years' standing, its experience with cost-of-living supplements dates only from 1950. The system currently pays old-age pensioners the highest benefit in Europe—the result of the basic pension plus cost-of-living and "standard-of-living" supplements. The system is universal in its coverage, and contributions are collected with the national income tax.

Pensions.—The pension program, to which this account is limited because it is the only one in which the cost-of-living adjustment is significant, is by far the largest of the Swedish social security operations.

Expenditures for the program in 1950 amounted to 892 million crowns.[3] For family allowances—the next largest program—expenditures were little more than half that amount.

The old-age pension is payable to all citizens at age 67, without regard to income, at the annual rate of 1,750 crowns for a single person. This amount includes two fixed elements—a basic minimum annual pension of 1,000 crowns, adopted in 1946, and a flat-rate amount of 400 crowns, voted in 1953—plus one variable element, the cost-of-living supplement discussed below.

The invalidity pension (total) consists of (1) a basic sum of 200 crowns a year regardless of other income and (2) a supplement, varying according to other resources, that brings the

[2] International Labor Office, *Legislative Series*, 1922—Den. 3. Sect. 5. Act of 1922.

[3] The crown is approximately 19.33 cents in United States currency.

Table 2.—*Denmark:* *Basic pension rates in selected years*

Type of pensioner	Amount of pension (crowns per year)								
	1922	1927	1933	1937	1944	1946	1948	1950	1951
Highest cost-of-living zone:									
Couple [1]	1,008	1,008	1,076	1,086	1,803	2,310	2,376	2,544	2,832
Man [2]	532	768	732	732	1,215	1,560	1,584	1,692	1,884
Woman	504	642	678	678	1,125	1,560	1,584	1,692	1,884
Medium cost-of-living zone:									
Couple [1]	804	804	912	912	1,515	1,965	2,088	2,232	2,484
Man [2]	444	540	606	732	1,005	1,326	1,392	1,488	1,656
Woman	402	510	565	678	936	1,326	1,392	1,488	1,656
Lowest cost-of-living zone:									
Couple [1]	600	600	702	702	1,164	1,662	1,764	1,884	2,100
Man [2]	330	402	468	606	777	1,122	1,176	1,260	1,404
Woman	300	378	432	564	727	1,122	1,176	1,260	1,404
Cost-of-living index (1914=100)	*199*	*176*	*160*	*180*	*288*	*289*	*305*	*309*	*378*

[1] Both of pensionable age.

[2] Includes pension to couple where pensioner is married if spouse is not of pensionable age.

total for persons with low incomes up to the amount of the basic 1946 old-age pension. In addition, a flat-rate amount of 400 crowns [4] and a cost-of-living supplement are paid as in the case of old-age pensions.

No part of the widow's benefit (added to the program by the 1946 act) is payable without a means test. The maximum basic pension is 600 crowns annually, and supplements bring the total to 1,050 crowns a year. The widow's pension is payable from age 55 to age 67.

If the wife (or housekeeper) of a pensioner is over age 60, she may receive a housewife's supplement, which also is subject to a means test.

In tabular summary the benefits rates are as follows:

Type of payment	Amount of pension (crowns per year)		
	Single old-age or invalidity pensioner	Pensioner if spouse also has pension or housewife's supplement	Widow pensioner or recipient of housewife's supplement
Total	1,750	1,400	1,050
Basic pension of 1946	1,000	800	600
Cost-of-living supplement	350	280	210
1953 flat-rate increase (40% of 1946 basic benefit)	400	320	240

Several other supplements are designed to meet special situations or avoid anomalies. Pensioners with children of eligible age receive, in addition to the regular family allowance of 290 crowns a year, a special children's allowance of 320 crowns annually per child.

An extra allowance is also payable to blind persons receiving invalidity benefits. In addition to the basic pension of 200 crowns, the blind person receives 700 crowns a year without income test. He may also receive the supplements based on the means test, but in such cases the 700 crowns must be considered as income in computing the additional amounts. A sickness supplement, payable at the same rate as the invalidity pension, is provided for persons who have been ill at least 6 months but whose disablement is not judged to be permanent.

Housing allowances, introduced in 1938, were the first part of the Swedish pension system to allow for differences in the cost of living, but the differences are of place and not of time. The housing supplements vary in amount according to cost-of-living zones and are subject to the means test. The 1953 act provides that, beginning in 1954, the amounts of all housing supplements to pensioners are to be determined by the local governments.

The 1953 act also raises the amount of outside income allowable before the income test is applicable for any relevant part of the pension benefit. Through 1953, the first 400 crowns of income for a single person and the first 600 crowns for a couple were ignored in computing the amount of the supplements that vary with income. As of January 1, 1954, the amounts ignored in the computation are 1,000 and 1,500 crowns, respectively, and the formula by which the supplements are reduced for income in excess of these amounts is also liberalized.

Cost-of-living and standard-of-living increases.—Originally the amount of the old-age pension was related to the number and total amount of contributions paid by the insured person, but in 1948, when the National Pensions Act of 1946 went into effect, the link to contributions was dropped and the basic pension became a flat sum for all beneficiaries. The legislation was aimed at making the national pensions sufficient for a subsistence level of living without supplementation from public assistance. Pension expenses more than doubled in the new program's first year of operation.

In 1950 an automatic cost-of-living supplement was introduced that amounts, in effect, to a 5-percent increase in the basic pension for each 5-point rise in the index (base period 1946). Whenever the cost of living rises or falls by 5 points, one of three sums (fixed by law) is to be added to or subtracted from the basic pension. These amounts are 30 crowns for persons getting the 600-crown maximum pension (widows, or wives receiving a housewife's supplement); 40 crowns for persons getting the 800-crown pension (married pensioners whose spouse also receives a national pension or the housewife's supplement); and 50 crowns for persons receiving the 1,000-crown basic pension (other old-age or invalidity pensioners). Living costs are computed quarterly, and the benefit changes are automatic and unrelated to any income test.

There were seven automatic cost-of-living increases between 1950 and May 1953, when the latest amendments took effect. Since then living costs have been stable, and there were no further changes in the index supplement in 1953.

The Government considered that the automatic adjustment to price changes was not a sufficient answer to the problem of adequacy and in 1953 proposed further increases. The Minister for Social Affairs pointed out that, while prices and pensions rose about 35 percent in 1946–52, wages received by male workers in

[4] The flat-rate supplement is payable in case the total pension is paid; it is not added to the basic pension of 200 crowns.

Table 3.—*Austria*: *Increases in old-age, invalidity, and survivor pensions for wage earners, by date of legislative provision, 1945–52*

Type of pension	Average monthly amount (in schillings)			
	Total	Basic pension	Food supplement	As percent of 1945 benefit
	1945			
Old-age, invalidity	46.00	46.00		
Widow's	26.00	26.00		
Orphan's	10.60	10.60		
	Oct. 1, 1948			
Old-age, invalidity	199.00	165.00	34.00	432.6
Widow's	106.00	89.00	17.00	407.7
Orphan's	70.00	47.00	23.00	660.4
	Jan. 1, 1949			
Old-age, invalidity	214.00	180.00	42.00	465.2
Widow's	114.00	97.00	17.00	438.5
Orphan's	88.00	51.00	37.00	830.2
	July 1, 1949			
Old-age, invalidity	284.00	250.00	34.00	617.7
Widow's	136.00	119.00	17.00	523.1
Orphan's	111.00	74.00	37.00	1,047.2
	Oct. 1, 1950			
Old-age, invalidity	364.00	250.00	114.00	791.3
Widow's	186.00	119.00	67.00	692.3
Orphan's	134.00	74.00	60.00	1,320.8
	July 25, 1951			
Old-age, invalidity	511.00	272.00	239.00	1,110.9
Widow's	270.00	123.00	147.00	1,037.7
Orphan's	(1)	(1)	(1)	
	May 1952			
Old-age, invalidity	544.00	(1)	(1)	1,182.6
Widow's	307.00	(1)	(1)	1,180.7
Orphan's	186.40	(1)	(1)	1,758.5

[1] Not available.

Source: Robert Uhlir, "Die Invalidenversicherung," *Soziale Sicherheit*, Vienna, July 1951, pp. 241–246. (Supplemented by later data.)

industry went up approximately 90 percent, and he recommended an increase of 75 percent from the 1946 pension amounts. The Riksdag voted such an increase by adding to the 35-percent increase under the cost-of-living supplements a further 40-percent rise in each pension.

Swedish policy thus incorporates the principle that pensions should not only retain earlier purchasing power under the cost-of-living supplements but should be increased in real terms that correspond at least approximately to changes in real wages.

Austria

Though Austria's social security system goes back to the 1880's, old-age, invalidity, and survivors insurance for wage earners was not established until 1939, after Austria's annexation by Germany and the promulgation of the German National Insurance Code. Salaried employees have had their program since 1906. In terms of expenditures in 1950, old-age, invalidity, and survivors insurance was the largest of Austria's social security programs; the total of 1,616 million schillings[5] spent for that program was more than a third of all expenditures for social security in that year.

Payments under old-age, invalidity, and survivors insurance consist of a basic amount that is the same for all pensioners, plus annual increments based on earnings for the entire contribution period, other small supplements varying according to wage class and number of contributions, and flat monthly allowances for each dependent. Unemployment insurance payments are flat amounts, varying with wage class and number of dependents. Benefits under workmen's compensation (for short-term disability) and the basic cash benefit under health insurance are paid at the rate of 50 percent of wages, with larger amounts if the disability or sickness is prolonged. Family allowances, a fixed monthly amount, are paid to families of employed workers as well as to social insurance beneficiaries with eligible children.

[5] A schilling is approximately 4 cents in United States currency.

The cost-of-living supplements are for food and rent and date from 1948 and 1951, respectively. They are here considered with reference to old-age, invalidity, and survivors insurance and workmen's compensation, the only programs in which the food supplements have an important role. The rent supplements consist of a small flat-rate amount paid to employed persons (but not the self-employed) as well as to social insurance beneficiaries; thus the provisions are not exclusively an insurance or assistance measure.

Old-age, invalidity, and survivors insurance.—The first significant increases were made in 1945, when the basic old-age and invalidity pension for wage earners was raised to an average of 46 schillings a month, and the average payment to survivors was set at 26 schillings for widows and 10.60 schillings for orphans. By August 1947 these averages had been raised to 156 schillings, 84 schillings, and 44 schillings.

The increases did not keep pace with the rise in the cost of living, and in October 1948 the food supplement was introduced on a modest scale. It was one of a series of measures designed to take the place of the Government price subsidies for foodstuffs, which were discontinued in the same month. The food supplement was payable to wage and salary workers as well as to social insurance beneficiaries, but collective bargaining soon resulted in wage increases that obviated the need for supplementing wages in this special manner. The food supplement continued to be paid to beneficiaries of old-age, invalidity, and survivors insurance, however, and the pension amounts were increased periodically by the National Legislature (table 3).

Altogether, the rates of the benefits (including supplements) for aged and disabled persons and widows have increased elevenfold since 1945. In less than 3 years after its intro-

duction, the amount of the food supplement for the retired or invalid worker went up sevenfold. Orphans' benefits have risen even faster than the other payments. The rise for all the benefits in the program has been relatively greater than the rise in the cost-of-living index.

Contributions for the program have likewise been increased, both as a percent of taxable earnings and in the amount on which contributions are assessed. Wage earners and employers now each pay 5 percent of earnings (in 1948, 2.8 percent each), and the ceiling on taxable wages is 1,800 schillings a month instead of 190. For salaried employees the contribution rate, now as before, is 10 percent, with the cost divided equally between employer and employee. The maximum taxable earnings of 1,800 schillings for salaried employees is well above the 1948 ceiling of 420 schillings a month.

From the beneficiary's standpoint, a major criticism of the program is that it approximates assistance techniques to some extent. A characteristic of Austrian old-age, invalidity, and survivors insurance has been the fact that beneficiaries entitled to a pension receive it whether or not they continue in employment and have other income. Even the simple safeguards adopted to ensure a wise use of the public funds appropriated for the food supplements have brought about a difference in the insurance program. The supplements introduce an "extraneous element," for if all social factors, including the amount of income from self-employment, are to be investigated, there is, in effect, a means test.[6]

Workmen's compensation. — In workmen's compensation the provisions for food allowances reflect the facts that the rise in wage rates between 1948 and 1951 brought them in line with the cost of living and that both wage and price levels have tended to stabilize. The food supplements therefore are payable only to workers who became disabled in the earlier years and whose benefits are based on the lower wage scales (table 4).

[6] H. Wychera, "Ernaehrungszulage und Wohnungsbeihilfe," *Soziale Sicherheit*, April 1952, p. 104.

Table 4.—***Austria:* *Cost-of-living supplements under workmen's compensation, by date of accident***

For accidents occurring—	Monthly amount (in schillings)		
	Supplement for incapacity of—		Survivor supplement
	At least 50 percent	Less than 50 percent	
Before June 1, 1949	239	114	147
June 1, 1949–Sept. 30, 1950	205	80	130
Oct. 1, 1950–July 15, 1951	125		
After July 15, 1951			

General characteristics of the food supplements. — All food supplements are subject to certain general rules. Supplements are payable only as an addition to cash benefits, and no more than one may be paid to one person at the same time. The supplement may be paid although the beneficiary performs some casual work for another person (up to 5 days a month), but it is never paid to a self-employed person.

Certain relief payments do not affect eligibility for the food supplements. Thus, the supplements are paid to persons receiving assistance to kleinrentner—that is, persons with abnormally low incomes as a result of inflation—and to those receiving "resistance victims' assistance."

Since 1951, the allowances have been treated as income under the social insurance legislation and thus are subject to deductions for social security contributions.

Italy

Italy's general social security system includes six programs. The two largest—family allowances and old-age, invalidity, and survivors insurance—and the two smallest—tuberculosis insurance and unemployment insurance—make up a group administered or supervised by the National Social Insurance Institute. These programs are particularly vulnerable to inflation, since the basic legislation set up taxes and benefits in money amounts rather than as a percentage of pay. (In retirement and survivors insurance the benefit is a multiple of contributions paid, a formula that preserves the link with the flat amount.) The four programs have been greatly modified as to both contributions and benefits, and these adaptations to monetary depreciation are reviewed here.[7]

Cost-of-living supplements in these four programs were initiated, reviewed, and expanded in various ways to meet an inflation that made living costs 50 times higher in 1951 than in 1938. All the adaptations were made in the decade 1943–52, generally as provisional, emergency measures that did not aim at changing the principles of the existing system. Amounts were radically changed, however, and by 1951 the benefits had increased proportionately more than the cost of living.

Item	1951 index numbers (1938=100)
Old-age, invalidity, and survivors insurance	6,39[illegible]
Tuberculosis insurance	11,09[illegible]
Unemployment insurance	6,97[illegible]
Family allowances [1]	10,84[illegible]
Cost of living	5,48[illegible]

[1] Program for wage earners in industry; for index number for this program, 1940 equals 100.

Source: Carmela Girardi Tositti, "L'adeguamento delle prestazioni della previdenza nel dopoguerra," *Previdenza Sociale*, May–June 1952, pp. 503–529.

Old-age, invalidity, and survivors insurance. — The retirement system, founded in 1919 as old-age and invalidity insurance of the full-reserve type, developed slowly and was unable during the 1940's to meet the abnormal demands for adequate pensions. Consequently, the legislature introduced more types of cost-of-living supplements into this system than into any other. Benefit expenditures increased greatly and in 1951, at the level of 110 billion lire (about $176 million), were greater than in any of the other insurance programs though still well below the cost of family allowances. Finally, the system was fundamentally amended by the Act of April 4, 1952, and is therefore the first major Italian program since the war to be the subject of a new and permanent law.

Before the 1952 act was adopted,

[7] The other two programs—insurance against sickness and industrial injuries—have been less seriously affected by inflation because their contributions and benefits are defined as percentages of pay, and as pay went up contributions and benefits automatically followed.

Table 5.—*Italy: Legislative action relating old-age, invalidity, and survivors insurance benefits to increased cost of living, 1943–52*

Date	Action taken	Percent of total pension [1]	
		Basic pension	Supplements
Mar. 18, 1943	Pensions increased 25%. Contributions increased	100	0
Mar. 1, 1945	Pensions increased 70% through "integration" supplements; minimum set. Integration Fund established to finance increases.	27	73
May 20, 1946	Pensions increased by percentages varying inversely with size of benefit, from 700% to 36%; minimum benefit doubled. Government contribution introduced increasing each pension by 300 lire a month.	9	91
May 6, 1947	Compensation for high cost of bread introduced; 104 lire per month per person, including dependents. Financed from Integration Fund.	3	97
July 16, 1947	Compensation for high cost of bread doubled	3	97
July 29, 1947	Temporary contingency supplements introduced. Social Solidarity Fund, with equal contributions from worker and employer, created to finance increase. Government contribution repealed.	3	97
July 6, 1948	Compensation for high cost of bread increased 150%, to 520 lire a month.	3	97
June 14, 1949	Addition made to temporary contingency supplements—900 lire a month for persons aged 65 and over, 600 lire for persons under age 65.	2	98
Dec. 23, 1949 (effective 1/1/50).	Addition to temporary contingency supplements increased—1,000 lire a month for persons aged 65 and over.	2	98
April 4, 1952 (effective April 30).	Program fundamentally amended, with pension to consist of basic amount under 1943 amendments, multiplied by 45 and supplemented by annual addition, at Christmas, of 1/12 of annual benefit; minimum: 65,000 lire a year for old-age and invalidity pensioners, 45,500 for survivors; contribution fixed annually for supplementary Integration Fund; initial rate, 9% of wages (assumed minimum wage set at 400 lire daily)—employer paying 6.6% and insured, 2.4%. Small basic contribution paid by employer.	[2] 3	[2] 97

[1] As of December 31 of the year the legislation became effective.

[2] Estimated.

the pension system had three kinds of supplements, all of which had the general aim of making benefits more nearly adequate in the face of higher living costs. They were "integration" supplements, dating from 1945; "high-cost-of-bread" supplements, dating from 1947; and "contingency" supplements ("temporary" contingency supplements, introduced in 1947, and "supplementary" contingency supplements, set up in 1949).

Table 6.—*Italy: Cost-of-living supplements and supplementary contributions under unemployment insurance, 1945–50*

Effective date of legislative provision	Payments (lire per day)		Employer contribution as percent of taxable earnings	Maximum taxable earnings (lire per day)
	Insured	Each eligible dependent		
Sept. 28, 1945	30	5	4.00	144
May 30, 1946	50	8	4.00	250
Jan. 1, 1947	50	8	4.60	250
April 16, 1947	54	12	4.90	250
July 1, 1947	58	16	4.90	250
Sept. 14, 1947	208	40	8.00	250
Aug. 1, 1948	220	52	4.00	750
June 6, 1949	220	80	4.00	750
Jan. 1, 1950	220	80	3.25	750

Source: Papa Gina, "L'Assicurazione Contro la Disoccupazione e i Suoi Resultati," *Previdenza Sociale*, May–June 1952, pp. 554–578.

Changes in the contributions collectible through the postwar years were effected partly by changes in the rate of contribution and partly by increases in the maximum wage on which contributions were collected. Even with a lower rate charges may actually be higher, if the taxable wage base is increased. Worker contributions, abandoned in all programs in 1946, were reinstated for the retirement program with the establishment of the Social Solidarity Fund in 1947.

The 1952 act left the employer contributions virtually unchanged at 6.8 percent of earnings but increased from 1.5 percent to 2.4 percent the rate for the insured worker. At the same time, the maximum on wages on which contributions are levied was removed entirely, and a minimum wage of 400 lire a day was assumed.

In résumé, the cost-of-living supplements under old-age, invalidity, and survivors insurance during the period of postwar inflation took several forms, and contributions fluctuated from year to year according to the needs of the system, which was on a pay-as-you-go basis. No reserves were accumulated, and no accounting of contributions by the individual was kept. The basic contributions served, however, as a record of covered employment, if not of earnings.

If the 1952 amendments represent Italy's long-range policy on old-age, invalidity, and survivors insurance, then this policy seems to place its approval on the broad outlines of the emergency program created in recent years. Both basic and supplementary benefits are retained. The former are computed according to new and higher wage classes, and the latter are a multiple of the basic sum. Such a method assures a closer relationship than before between what the insured person receives as benefit and what he has earned and contributed to the program.

Table 7.—*Italy: Cost-of-living supplements (integration benefits) under tuberculosis insurance, 1945–53*

Period covered by legislative provision	Amount paid during institutional care (lire per day)		Amount of postsanatorial benefits, for insured or dependents (lire per day)
	Insured, no dependents	Insured, head of family	
Aug. 25, 1945–May 29, 1946.	10	10, plus 5 for each child.	
May 30, 1946–Feb. 23, 1947.	15	50, plus 8 for each child.	
Feb. 24, 1947–July 12, 1948.	15	50, plus 8 for each child.	200 (payable for 180 days, plus 90 days in certain cases).
July 13, 1948–Nov. 18, 1950.	50	200, plus 8 for each child.	Insured: 500, first 90 days; 400, next 90 days; 300, last 90 days. Dependents: 300 for 180 days.
From Nov. 19, 1950.	50	200, plus 30 for each child.	Same as above

Unemployment insurance. — The postwar developments in unemployment insurance, the smallest of the Italian programs, have been similar in broad outline to that in old-age, invalidity, and survivors insurance. Parliament has repeatedly increased the benefits, which have always been expressed in flat amounts rather than as a percentage of pay. Contributions in recent years have been paid entirely by the employer; the Integra-

(Continued on page 25)

Notes and Brief Reports

Family Benefits in Current-Payment Status, June 30, 1953

The number of families receiving monthly benefits under old-age and survivors insurance increased by nearly three-fourths of a million in the year ended June 30, 1953; at the end of the fiscal year, monthly benefits were being paid to at least one person in 4 million families (table 1). Retired-worker families made up 74 percent of the total; they numbered almost 3 million—about 600,000 more than a year earlier. The number of survivor families totaled slightly more than 1 million, an increase of 125,000 for the year.

Average family benefits at the end of June 1953 showed substantial increases from the corresponding averages a year earlier because of the higher benefit rates provided by the 1952 amendments and the large number of awards of "new-start formula" benefits during the year—based on earnings after 1950 and the new benefit formula. Payments to all retired workers with no dependents receiving benefits averaged $52.10 for men and $40.10 for women, increases of 21 percent and 22 percent, respectively. The average for a retired worker and his aged wife was $83.60 — 19 percent more than a year earlier.

Families with benefits computed under the new-start formula had considerably higher average benefits than those whose benefits were computed by use of the conversion table (table 2). For beneficiary families that consist only of the retired worker and that are receiving benefits determined under the new-start formula, the average benefits were $70.00 for men and $50.90 for women; for families composed of a retired worker and his aged wife, both of whom were receiving benefits, the average was $104.30. At the end of June 1953, all retired-worker families receiving benefits computed under the

(Continued on page 29)

Table 1.—*Estimated number of families and beneficiaries in receipt of benefits and average monthly benefit in current-payment status, by family group, end of June 1953 and 1952*

[In thousands, except for average benefit; data corrected to Nov. 12, 1953]

Family classification of beneficiaries	June 30, 1953: Number of families	June 30, 1953: Number of beneficiaries	June 30, 1953: Average monthly amount per family	June 30, 1952: Number of families	June 30, 1952: Number of beneficiaries	June 30, 1952: Average monthly amount per family	Percentage increase in average monthly amount per family, 1953 from 1952
Total	4,009.1	5,573.6		3,278.4	4,593.8		
Retired worker families	2,977.5	3,887.6		2,372.3	3,109.8		
Worker only	2,137.7	2,137.7	$48.20	1,691.4	1,691.4	$40.10	20
Male	1,443.1	1,443.1	52.10	1,194.1	1,194.1	43.20	21
Female	694.6	694.6	40.10	497.3	497.3	32.80	22
Worker and wife aged 65 or over	781.6	1,563.2	83.60	633.5	1,267.0	70.10	19
Worker and wife under age 65 [1]	.6	1.2	93.50	.5	1.0	61.00	53
Worker and aged dependent husband	5.6	11.2	74.00	3.4	6.8	62.10	19
Worker and 1 child	7.8	15.6	75.30	7.5	15.0	62.00	21
Worker and 2 or more children	5.4	18.9	82.40	5.1	17.5	69.50	19
Worker, wife aged 65 or over, and 1 or more children	.9	2.9	98.10	.8	2.5	79.50	23
Worker, wife under age 65, and 1 child	24.4	73.2	92.80	19.5	58.5	77.40	20
Worker, wife under age 65, and 2 or more children	13.5	63.7	87.60	10.6	50.1	70.30	25
Survivor families	1,031.6	1,686.0		906.1	1,484.0		
Aged widow	498.1	498.1	40.80	421.1	421.1	36.00	13
Aged dependent widower	.6	.6	33.90	.4	.4	30.00	13
Widowed mother only [1]	2.9	2.9	43.40	3.5	3.5	35.80	21
Widowed mother and 1 child	109.2	218.4	88.30	95.3	190.6	77.60	14
Widowed mother and 2 children	71.9	215.7	108.80	63.3	189.9	93.80	16
Widowed mother and 3 or more children	60.9	286.1	104.80	52.0	242.8	91.90	14
Divorced wife and 1 or more children	.2	.5	101.50	.2	.5	92.90	9
1 child only	160.3	160.3	41.80	152.9	152.9	36.10	16
2 children	64.4	128.8	71.30	57.8	115.6	61.20	17
3 children	22.7	68.1	86.90	20.3	60.9	78.10	11
4 or more children	19.5	84.0	90.90	20.2	85.2	80.70	13
1 aged dependent parent	19.3	19.3	42.00	17.6	17.6	36.80	14
2 aged dependent parents	1.6	3.2	81.40	1.5	3.0	71.50	14

[1] Benefits of children were being withheld.

Table 2.—*Estimated number of families and beneficiaries in receipt of benefits and average monthly benefit in current-payment status on June 30, 1953, for selected family groups, by benefit-computation method* [1]

[In thousands, except for average benefit; data corrected to Nov. 12, 1953]

Family classification of beneficiaries	Total: Number of families	Total: Number of beneficiaries	Total: Average monthly amount per family	Conversion table: Number of families	Conversion table: Number of beneficiaries	Conversion table: Average monthly amount per family	New-start formula: Number of families	New-start formula: Number of beneficiaries	New-start formula: Average monthly amount per family
Worker only	2,137.7	2,137.7	$48.20	1,762.1	1,762.1	$45.00	375.6	375.6	$63.10
Male	1,443.1	1,443.1	52.10	1,202.2	1,202.2	48.60	240.9	240.9	70.00
Female	694.6	694.6	40.10	559.9	559.9	37.50	134.7	134.7	50.90
Worker and wife aged 65 or over	781.6	1,563.2	83.60	632.6	1,265.2	78.80	149.0	298.0	104.30
Worker, wife under age 65, and 1 or more children	37.9	136.9	90.90	29.8	107.6	79.40	8.1	29.1	133.20

[1] Benefits computed by means of the "conversion table" are based on earnings after 1936 and the old benefit formula and are increased by use of the conversion table in the 1952 amendments to the Social Security Act; benefits computed under the "new-start formula" are based on earnings after 1950 and the new benefit formula.

Regularly Scheduled Notes and Tables, 1954

LISTED BELOW are the titles of the scheduled tables and analytical notes with accompanying tables and the issues of the BULLETIN in which they will appear, there may, however, be changes in or additions to the list. Tables with calendar-year data for all programs will appear in the Annual Statistical Supplement in the September issue of the BULLETIN but are not listed here.

General Social Security Data

Contributions and taxes under selected social insurance and related programs, by specific period (calendar or fiscal-year totals, current reporting month, and 12 preceding months) .... monthly

Economic status of aged persons and of dependent children (note) .... June, December

Employment covered under selected social insurance programs and in selected noncovered industries ...... March, September

Federal cash income and outgo and amounts for programs under the Social Security Act .... October

Federal grants to State and local governments (note) .. June

Federal grants to States under the Social Security Act: Checks isued, by State (fiscal-year data) .... October

Payrolls in employment covered by selected programs in relation to civilian wages and salaries, by specified period 1938– (calendar-year totals and quarterly data) .... March, June, September, December

Selected current statistics (page 2) .... monthly

Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940– (calendar-year totals, current reporting month, and 12 preceding months .. monthly

Sickness costs and voluntary insurance premiums and payments (note) .... December

Social welfare expenditures in the United States (note, fiscal-year data) .... October

Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1937– (calendar or fiscal-year totals, current reporting month, and 12 preceding months) .... monthly

Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936– (calendar or fiscal-year totals, current reporting month, and 12 preceding months) .. monthly

Workmen's compensation payments (note) .. December

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

Family benefits (note) .... September, November

Monthly benefits in current-payment status at the end of the month, by type of benefit (current reporting month and 12 preceding months) .... monthly

Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status, by type of benefit and by State .... June, October

Number and characteristics of account-number applicants (note, annual data) .... August

Number of employers and workers and estimated amount of wages in covered employment, by specified period 1940– (calendar-year totals and quarterly data) April, July, October

Number of monthly benefits awarded, by type of benefit, number of lump-sum payments, 1940– (calendar-year totals and quarterly data) .... March, June, September, December

Number of monthly benefit awards for selected types of benefit, 1950– (calendar-year totals and quarterly data) .... June, December

Number of monthly benefits withheld .... April, October

Old-age benefits awarded (note, annual data) .... July

Old-age benefits in current-payment status on December 31, by size of benefit and by State (note) .... June

Persons entitled to two benefits on December 31 (note) November

Workers with insured status (note) .... February

Public Assistance

Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State .... monthly

Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State .... monthly

Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State .... monthly

Amount of vendor payments for medical care for public assistance recipients, by program and State .. monthly

Assistance expenditures per inhabitant (note) .... May

Average payments including vendor payments for medical care, average amount of money payments, and average amount of vendor payment per case, by program and State .... monthly

Concurrent receipt of old-age and survivors insurance benefits and public assistance (note) .... July

General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State .... monthly

Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State .... monthly

Public assistance in the United States, by month (number of recipients and amount of assistance, by program, current reporting month and 12 preceding months) .... monthly

Recipient rates for specified types of public assistance in the United States, by State .... March, September

Source of funds expended for public assistance payments, fiscal year .... February

State and local assistance expenditures in relation to income payments (note) .... March

Federal Credit Unions

Credit unions in the United States .... November

Employment Security

Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits .... monthly

Current Operating Statistics

Table 1.—*Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940–53*

[In thousands; data corrected to Dec. 7, 1953]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor programs												Unemployment insurance programs		
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits [1]				Survivor benefits						Temporary disability benefits [9]		State laws [10]	Veterans' legislation [12]	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act [11]
						Monthly				Lump-sum [7]						
		Social Security Act	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission [2]	Veterans Administration [3]	Social Security Act [4]	Railroad Retirement Act [5]	Civil Service Commission [2]	Veterans Administration [6]	Social Security Act	Other [8]	State laws [10]	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act [11]			
	Number of beneficiaries															
1952																
October	....	3,345.9	354.5	179.6	2,446.8	1,534.4	152.2	43.8	1,057.0	39.7	11.7	30.4	36.9	530.0	0.1	29.5
November	....	3,393.2	357.3	182.8	2,453.2	1,549.2	151.8	42.8	1,060.1	32.4	10.3	29.7	33.9	535.9	10.2	30.6
December	....	3,455.8	358.0	181.9	2,460.5	1,569.8	152.9	43.6	1,063.4	40.9	10.1	31.7	39.7	672.5	19.0	41.9
1953																
January	....	3,518.1	359.7	183.7	2,466.2	1,590.3	153.0	45.7	1,071.4	41.4	11.6	31.4	40.2	952.5	31.0	59.7
February	....	3,597.8	361.3	184.6	2,470.2	1,606.4	153.8	46.6	1,074.7	37.0	11.1	32.0	34.3	956.3	38.4	60.0
March	....	3,680.7	362.0	185.7	2,476.1	1,624.4	154.8	47.5	1,077.6	44.3	13.5	36.7	33.9	929.9	41.8	57.4
April	....	3,754.0	365.4	186.5	2,486.5	1,647.1	155.6	48.4	1,083.2	47.7	14.7	35.0	31.3	840.4	36.7	45.3
May	....	3,822.7	368.1	187.5	2,496.5	1,664.0	156.3	49.4	1,086.4	47.0	12.9	33.6	27.3	772.1	31.3	27.5
June	....	3,887.3	370.5	189.0	2,505.8	1,686.3	157.1	50.9	1,089.3	46.9	12.4	34.9	29.8	734.1	29.2	22.0
July	....	3,937.8	372.0	190.4	2,516.0	1,699.8	158.1	51.1	1,090.9	46.0	12.4	34.5	28.1	675.0	30.1	21.7
August	....	3,992.1	374.5	192.4	2,523.3	1,712.5	158.4	51.8	1,092.1	41.1	11.5	[13] 35.1	33.4	678.7	32.3	23.4
September	....	4,040.6	375.5	194.3	2,530.1	1,728.1	159.0	52.5	1,092.4	35.4	11.4	[13] 34.0	36.0	651.4	29.1	26.3
October	....	4,090.2	376.8	195.9	2,538.5	1,747.0	159.8	53.5	1,089.5	44.0	11.6	[13] 34.5	33.9	655.9	24.9	30.1
	Amount of benefits [14]															
1940	$1,188,702	$21,074	$114,166	$62,019	$317,851	$7,784	$1,448	......	$105,696	$11,736	$12,267	......	......	$518,700	....	$15,961
1941	1,085,488	55,141	119,912	64,933	320,561	25,454	1,559	......	111,799	13,328	13,943	......	......	344,321	....	14,537
1942	1,130,721	80,305	122,806	68,115	325,265	41,702	1,603	......	111,193	15,038	14,342	......	......	344,084	....	6,268
1943	921,465	97,257	125,795	72,961	331,350	57,763	1,704	......	116,133	17,830	17,255	$2,857	......	79,643	....	917
1944	1,118,798	119,009	129,707	77,193	456,279	76,942	1,765	......	144,302	22,146	19,238	5,035	......	62,385	$4,215	582
1945	2,065,566	157,391	137,140	83,874	697,830	104,231	1,772	......	254,238	26,135	23,431	4,669	......	445,866	126,630	2,359
1946	5,149,761	230,285	149,188	94,585	1,268,984	130,139	1,817	......	333,640	27,267	30,610	4,761	......	1,094,850	1,743,718	39,917
1947	4,700,827	299,830	177,053	106,876	1,676,029	153,109	19,283	......	382,515	29,517	33,115	26,024	$11,368	776,165	970,542	39,401
1948	4,510,041	366,887	208,642	132,852	1,711,182	176,736	36,011	$918	413,912	32,315	32,140	35,572	30,843	793,265	510,167	28,599
1949	5,694,080	454,483	240,893	158,973	1,692,215	201,369	39,257	4,317	477,406	33,158	31,771	59,066	30,103	1,737,279	430,194	103,596
1950	5,375,811	718,473	254,240	175,787	1,732,208	299,672	43,884	8,409	491,579	32,740	33,578	89,259	28,099	1,373,426	34,653	59,804
1951	5,708,384	1,361,046	268,733	196,529	1,647,938	523,485	49,527	14,014	519,398	57,337	33,356	147,862	26,297	840,411	2,234	20,217
1952	6,548,745	1,613,364	361,200	225,120	1,722,225	615,605	74,085	19,986	572,983	63,298	37,251	165,340	34,689	998,267	3,539	41,793
1952																
October	534,455	144,904	28,684	21,084	151,778	53,391	5,837	1,971	52,262	6,185	3,305	3,461	4,302	54,227	6	3,058
November	523,997	147,316	28,954	21,068	149,984	53,918	6,217	1,988	47,924	5,219	3,023	2,962	3,839	47,730	985	2,870
December	560,074	150,481	28,961	21,264	151,156	54,698	6,277	2,048	52,163	6,737	2,806	3,662	4,523	69,061	2,107	4,130
1953																
January	589,807	153,791	29,058	21,350	150,657	55,502	6,284	2,081	49,738	6,876	3,173	3,477	4,343	94,360	3,274	5,843
February	589,555	158,240	29,176	21,525	150,457	56,196	6,332	2,113	53,600	6,250	2,991	3,217	3,474	86,827	3,671	5,486
March	604,143	162,638	29,271	21,817	152,449	56,948	6,389	2,148	50,841	7,444	3,732	4,079	3,804	92,308	4,407	5,868
April	599,716	166,406	29,551	21,798	152,864	57,868	6,433	2,210	51,719	7,998	4,484	3,900	3,308	82,990	3,889	4,298
May	590,688	170,028	29,753	22,006	153,248	58,606	6,488	2,229	51,867	8,028	4,004	3,588	2,875	72,144	3,142	2,682
June	593,838	173,457	29,959	22,218	153,220	59,542	6,552	2,264	50,665	8,018	3,711	3,919	3,138	72,033	3,093	2,049
July	597,795	176,244	30,085	22,415	154,676	60,116	6,606	2,292	52,335	7,897	3,584	4,062	3,077	69,175	3,322	1,909
August	593,605	179,230	30,290	22,747	153,502	60,690	6,630	2,333	49,751	7,135	3,399	[13] 3,794	4,050	64,579	3,234	2,241
September	598,552	181,788	30,368	23,088	153,951	61,394	6,666	2,355	50,179	6,140	3,630	[13] 3,863	4,267	65,300	3,042	2,521
October	606,446	184,372	30,467	23,215	155,499	62,201	6,709	2,415	50,491	7,630	3,580	[13] 3,900	4,248	66,104	2,598	3,017

[1] Under the Social Security Act, retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits, and benefits to children of old-age beneficiaries—partly estimated. Under the other 3 systems, benefits for age and disability; beginning December 1951, spouse's annuities under the Railroad Retirement Act.

[2] Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under the Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections.

[3] Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

[4] Mother's, widow's, widower's, parent's, and child's benefits; partly estimated.

[5] Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and, beginning February 1947, survivor benefits—widow's, widower's (first paid December 1951), widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits.

[6] Payments to widows, parents, and children of deceased veterans.

[7] Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

[8] Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act and Federal civil-service and veterans' programs

[9] First payable in Rhode Island, April 1943; in California, December 1946; in New Jersey, January 1949; in New York, July 1950 (monthly data not available); and under the railroad program, July 1947. Excludes hospital benefits in California; also excludes private plans in California and New Jersey except for calendar-year totals.

[10] Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries.

[11] Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period.

[12] Beginning September 1944, under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, readjustment allowances to unemployed and self-employed veterans of World War II. Beginning November 1952, under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, unemployment compensation benefits to veterans with military service since June 1950; data for October 1952 (first payable Oct. 15) roughly estimated—$76,878 paid to 2,524 veterans. Number represents average weekly claims paid.

[13] Partly estimated.

[14] Payments: amounts certified, under the Social Security and the Railroad Retirement Acts (except monthly data for monthly benefits, which represent benefits in current-payment status) and under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; disbursements, for Veterans Administration programs except the readjustment allowance program; checks issued under the State unemployment insurance and temporary disability laws, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Adjusted on annual basis except for civil-service data and payments under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, which are adjusted monthly.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 2.—*Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1951–53*

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivors insurance			Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions [1]	Federal civil-service contributions [2]	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment contributions [3]	Federal unemployment taxes [4]	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions [5]
Fiscal year:						
1951–52	$3,594,248	$722,850	$731,990	$1,431,997	$258,945	$25,734
1952–53	4,096,602	744,646	626,050	1,367,806	275,825	25,066
4 months ended:						
October 1951	983,336	440,068	267,931	553,987	20,344	6,551
October 1952	1,067,393	465,301	173,878	505,991	25,366	6,313
October 1953	1,176,093	177,448	175,243	492,493	21,394	6,413
1952						
October	206,991	33,978	13,898	113,675	3,216	33
November	538,335	33,548	88,471	199,304	15,147	237
December	272,815	37,834	52,909	8,571	1,389	6,033
1953						
January	118,136	43,098	14,173	77,047	15,680	70
February	491,734	25,407	89,381	170,926	181,750	534
March	428,978	35,297	51,761	8,367	14,024	5,837
April	233,630	34,782	12,599	150,230	1,713	39
May	524,532	33,082	89,581	210,818	19,578	813
June	421,048	36,296	53,297	6,553	1,178	5,189
July	213,774	37,474	14,608	160,096	3,946	103
August	529,884	[6] 70,290	93,283	222,960	12,979	2,063
September	258,748	36,611	52,960	7,208	2,380	4,231
October	173,686	33,072	14,392	102,289	2,088	17

[1] Represents contributions of employees and employers in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance (beginning December 1952, adjusted for employee-tax refunds); from May 1951, includes deposits made in the trust fund by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis.

[2] Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund; Government contributions are made in 1 month for the entire fiscal year.

[3] Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 2 States, contributions from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State sickness insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 27, 1953.

[4] Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

[5] Beginning 1947, also covers temporary disability insurance.

[6] Includes contributions from the Federal Government.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*, unless otherwise noted.

*Recent Publications**

Social Security Administration

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE. *Handbook of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Statistics: Employment, Wages, and Insurance Status of Workers in Covered Employment, 1950.* Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1953. 151 pp. $1.

Includes data on the 1937–50 work history of workers.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Selected References on Adoption.* Washington: The Bureau, June 1953. 28 pp. Processed.

An annotated bibliography. Limited free distribution; apply to the Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

PEARSE, DOROTHY T. *Social Information Report in the Administration of Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled.* (Public Assistance Report No. 24.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1953. 47 pp. Processed. 30 cents.

* Prepared in the Library of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Orders for items listed should be directed to publishers and booksellers; Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

General

ALTMEYER, ARTHUR J. "The Future of Social Security in America." *Social Service Review,* Chicago, Vol. 27, Sept. 1953, pp. 251–268. $1.75.

COHEN, WILBUR J. "Social Security and Social Services in the Five-Year Plan of India." *Public Welfare,* Chicago, Vol. 11, Oct. 1953, pp. 131–135. $1.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *The Consumer Price Index: A Layman's Guide.* (Bulletin No. 1140.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1953. 34 pp. 20 cents.

Retirement and Old Age

LARSON, ARTHUR. "Social Security and Self-Employed Lawyers: A Plea for Re-evaluation." *American Bar Association Journal,* Chicago, Vol. 39, Nov. 1953, pp. 971–974 ff. 75 cents.

Favors extension of coverage to self-employed lawyers.

MICHIGAN. GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION TO STUDY THE PROBLEMS OF AGING. *Report* . . . Lansing: Franklin De Kleine Co., State Printers, 1953. 95 pp.

Public Welfare and Relief

PERLMAN, HELEN HARRIS. "The Basic Structure of the Case-Work Process." *Social Service Review,* Chicago, Vol. 27, Sept. 1953, pp. 308–315. $1.75.

TOWNSEND, GLADYS E. "Short-Term Casework with Clients Under Stress." *Social Casework,* New York, Vol. 34, Nov. 1953, pp. 392–398. 50 cents.

WINSTON, ELLEN. "Public Welfare—A Major Responsibility." *Public Welfare,* Chicago, Vol. 11, Oct. 1953, pp. 126–130 f. $1.

Discusses the activities carried on with Federal financial participation by State and local public welfare departments.

(Continued on page 31)

Table 3.—*Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1937–53* [1]

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets			
	Net contribution income and transfers [2]	Interest received	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses [3]	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired [4]	Cash with disbursing officer at end of period	Credit of fund account at end of period	Total assets at end of period
Cumulative, January 1937–October 1953	$27,134,585	$2,550,560	$10,510,538	$661,130	$18,078,629	$328,778	$106,069	$18,513,476
Fiscal year:								
1951–52	3,597,982	333,514	1,982,377	84,649	1,950,252	214,883	112,102	16,600,039
1952–53	4,096,602	386,640	2,627,492	89,429	1,544,542	286,878	261,885	18,366,356
4 months ended:								
October 1951	987,070	25,688	628,061	28,863	519,859	226,250	22,493	15,091,401
October 1952	1,067,393	25,688	747,232	29,987	245,159	266,627	131,061	16,915,898
October 1953	1,176,093	25,735	1,027,024	27,683	261,036	328,778	106,069	18,513,476
1952								
October	206,991	14,818	213,943	6,915	70,341	266,627	131,061	16,915,898
November	538,335		213,268	6,638	137,000	262,682	316,436	17,234,327
December	[5] 272,815	163,479	219,671	9,231	305,167	280,773	200,568	17,441,719
1953								
January	118,136		223,164	6,893	12,000	282,618	74,802	17,329,797
February	491,734		229,508	7,024	31,000	281,993	299,630	17,585,000
March	428,978	10,871	240,069	7,186	141,018	286,227	346,972	17,777,594
April	233,630	14,818	248,997	6,813	179,641	308,440	137,755	17,770,232
May	524,532		249,938	6,965	137,183	288,222	288,420	18,037,861
June	421,048	171,784	255,645	8,692	356,374	286,878	261,885	18,366,356
July	213,774		254,509	6,787	86,700	295,022	119,519	18,318,834
August	529,884		254,714	7,367	63,400	308,292	310,652	18,586,638
September	[5] 258,748	10,917	256,811	6,692	71,594	329,341	224,172	18,592,801
October	173,686	14,818	260,989	6,838	39,341	328,778	106,069	18,513,476

[1] Does not reflect indirect effects of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended in 1951, under which the position of the old-age and survivors trust fund after June 30, 1952, is to be the same as if railroad employment had always been covered under old-age and survivors insurance; no transfer of funds has as yet been made. Includes taxes on self-employed persons for 1951 and adjustments for withheld employment taxes.

[2] For July 1940 to December 1950 equals taxes collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Beginning January 1951, amounts appropriated in accordance with sec. 201(a) of the Social Security Act as amended; from May 1951, includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. Beginning December 1952 includes adjustments for reimbursement to the general treasury of refunds of employee taxes in accordance with sec. 1401(d) of the Internal Revenue Code (see footnote 5). For 1947–51 includes amounts appropriated to meet costs of benefits payable to veterans' survivors under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1946.

[3] Represents net expenditures for administration. Beginning November 1951, adjusted for reimbursements to trust fund of small amounts for sales of supplies and services.

[4] Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase.

[5] Includes deduction to adjust for estimated amount of taxes subject to refund on wages in excess of $3,600 paid to employees who worked for more than 1 employer during the calendar year—$33 million in December 1952 for 1951 taxes and $40.5 million in September 1953 for 1952 taxes.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.*

Table 4.—*Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936–53*

[In thousands]

Period	Total assets at end of period	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired [1]	Unexpended balance at end of period	State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account [4]			
				Deposits	Interest credited	Withdrawals [2 3]	Balance at end of period	Deposits	Interest credited	Benefit payments	Balance at end of period [2 5]
Cumulative, January 1936–October 1953	$9,418,221	$9,408,024	$10,197	$18,248,289	$1,694,666	$11,203,823	$8,739,132	$935,916	$172,055	$618,104	$679,089
Fiscal year:											
1951–52	8,673,936	582,885	26,855	1,438,987	167,441	1,000,278	7,919,742	15,442	17,054	48,312	754,195
1952–53	9,257,893	589,961	20,850	1,371,105	184,242	912,551	8,562,537	15,042	18,526	97,272	695,355
4 months ended:											
October 1951	8,297,864	200,984	32,683	485,835	8,098	270,697	7,536,827	3,931	843	13,749	761,037
October 1952	8,791,237	131,028	13,127	432,927	7,909	298,168	8,062,410	3,790	799	31,821	728,827
October 1953	9,418,221	170,981	10,197	429,868	9,894	263,168	8,739,132	3,848	980	25,338	679,089
1952											
October	8,791,237	−7,967	13,127	39,426	7,629	45,985	8,062,410	20	770	7,595	728,827
November	9,004,765	211,000	15,656	262,765		42,825	8,282,350	142		6,554	722,415
December	9,039,207	33,980	16,118	17,587	82,106	68,955	8,313,088	3,620	8,290	8,205	726,120
1953											
January	8,967,626	−85,000	29,537	27,981	67	89,120	8,252,016	42	7	10,559	715,610
February	9,086,440	121,000	27,351	212,930		85,640	8,379,306	321		8,797	707,134
March	8,998,024	−85,029	23,963	17,852	423	100,540	8,297,042	3,502	43	9,697	700,982
April	8,973,331	−13,000	12,271	56,823	9,543	84,215	8,279,193	23	956	7,823	694,138
May	9,230,141	253,000	16,081	331,591	359	69,891	8,541,251	488	36	5,772	688,890
June	9,257,893	22,982	20,850	10,649	83,834	73,197	8,562,537	3,114	8,397	5,045	695,355
July	9,247,751	−3,000	13,709	60,428	23	69,930	8,553,059	61	2	4,971	694,692
August	9,500,297	245,000	21,255	319,975		62,430	8,810,605	1,238		6,237	689,693
September	9,442,015	−54,019	16,992	10,317	317	64,719	8,756,519	2,539	32	6,767	685,496
October	9,418,221	−17,000	10,197	39,148	9,554	66,089	8,739,132	10	946	7,364	679,089

[1] Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of interest on bonds at time of purchase; minus figures represent primarily net total of securities redeemed.

[2] Includes transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account amounting to $107,161,000.

[3] Includes withdrawals of $79,169,000 for disability insurance benefits.

[4] Beginning July 1947, includes temporary disability program.

[5] Includes transfers to the account from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund amounting to $85,290,000 and transfers of $12,338,000 out of the account to adjust funds available for administrative expenses on account of retroactive credits taken by contributors under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act Amendments of 1948.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.*

Table 5.—*Old-age and survivors insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status*[1] *at the end of the month by type of benefit and by month, October 1952–October 1953, and monthly benefits awarded, October 1953*

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to Nov. 20, 1953]

Item	Total		Old-age		Wife's or husband's		Child's		Widow's or widower's		Mother's		Parent's	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of month:														
1952														
October	4,880,239	$198,295.1	2,557,399	$125,343.9	715,885	$18,509.5	920,307	$27,460.3	442,786	$18,003.1	222,681	$8,104.5	21,181	$873.8
November	4,942,409	201,234.4	2,594,371	127,438.9	725,389	18,803.4	927,268	27,738.9	448,053	18,218.1	226,042	8,156.2	21,286	878.9
December	5,025,549	205,179.0	2,643,932	130,217.4	737,859	19,178.4	938,751	28,141.3	454,563	18,482.2	228,984	8,272.7	21,460	887.0
1953														
January	5,108,422	209,293.8	2,691,729	133,086.5	750,436	19,581.4	950,134	28,564.3	461,884	18,785.7	232,627	8,382.3	21,612	893.7
February	5,204,176	214,435.9	2,753,071	136,928.1	767,100	20,147.2	959,552	28,928.6	468,130	19,045.8	234,596	8,487.1	21,727	899.1
March	5,305,159	219,585.5	2,817,018	140,725.0	784,747	20,712.3	969,445	29,300.1	475,504	19,349.6	236,613	8,593.5	21,832	904.9
April	5,401,081	224,274.0	2,873,082	143,972.6	800,520	21,204.3	982,296	29,760.6	483,422	19,679.8	239,717	8,741.8	22,044	914.9
May	5,486,643	228,634.4	2,926,906	147,138.7	813,278	21,620.5	992,330	30,134.0	490,149	19,963.0	241,725	8,852.3	22,255	925.9
June	5,573,594	232,998.6	2,977,476	150,124.2	826,599	22,050.3	1,003,281	30,540.7	498,967	20,332.4	244,809	9,014.9	22,462	936.2
July	5,637,603	236,359.9	3,017,541	152,570.1	836,219	22,376.7	1,008,141	30,696.0	506,390	20,643.6	246,684	9,128.8	22,628	944.8
August	5,704,558	239,920.5	3,060,592	155,193.8	846,832	22,730.5	1,013,051	30,886.5	513,291	20,938.8	247,975	9,217.5	22,817	953.4
September	5,768,684	243,181.7	3,097,983	157,403.9	856,864	23,050.3	1,022,242	31,287.5	519,376	21,194.7	249,235	9,284.0	22,984	961.3
October	5,837,214	246,572.3	3,136,415	159,639.8	866,904	23,366.0	1,033,890	31,760.4	526,613	21,501.9	250,233	9,334.6	23,159	969.7
Monthly benefits awarded in October 1953	112,572	5,162.1	59,070	3,333.9	19,249	557.6	18,164	579.4	9,671	403.7	6,085	272.3	333	15.1

[1] Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit.

INCREASED LIVING COSTS

(Continued from page 19)

tion Fund, established in 1945, is the principal source. The supplements to meet the increased living costs and their financing are shown in table 6.

The basic benefits are only 7 lire a day for wage earners and 12 for salaried employees. The basic contribution for unemployment insurance, which is a small part of the total basic contribution, varies according to wage class from 1 to 4 lire a week.

Assistance as well as insurance is available to unemployed persons under national legislation. Under 1946 legislation, assistance may be introduced in a given area by a Decree of the Minister of Labor and Social Insurance, issued in conjunction with the Minister of the Treasury, certifying the locality as entitled to an extraordinary subsidy for unemployment. Claimants must register at a public employment office and must submit to a means test. The assistance payment is the same as for insured unemployment except that the basic sum is not paid. Approximately 100 communities throughout the country were certified to receive grants for this purpose in 1951.

Tuberculosis insurance.—Cash benefits under tuberculosis insurance have been supplemented in much the same way as those under retirement and unemployment insurance. The medical care services—much the largest part of the tuberculosis insurance program — are operated principally through a network of nearly 100 sanatoriums throughout Italy. Money payments, which amount to about 15 percent of all disbursements under the program, are of three kinds — payment to the patient's family during the time he is in a sanatorium, pocket money for the patient during this same period, and a periodic cash payment during the period of convalescence, but the compensable period is limited to 270 days.

The basic benefit, dating from prewar legislation, includes only the payment to the family—4, 8, or 12 lire a day for a farm worker, wage earner, or salaried employee, respectively, plus 1 lira a day for each dependent child. In addition to these payments, the family also receives family allowances.

Family allowances.—In comparison with a family allowance payment in 1937 of 4 lire weekly for each child, the 1953 family allowances for most employed persons, including the large group of industrial workers, amounted to 918 lire weekly for each child, 600 lire for the spouse, and 330 for a dependent parent. The allowances supplement the average wage by about 35 percent for a family of husband, wife, and two children. This proportionate increase is larger than in any other country except France and has been made possible by the addition of the integration and high-cost-of-bread allowances and by charges on the employer for these purposes. The present employer tax is 22.5 percent of wages not in excess of 900 lire a day for men and 750 lire for women.

Italy is one of the countries where family allowances are a major addition to wages and salaries, and these benefits have shared fully in the social security increases introduced to help offset higher living costs.

Table 6.—*Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, October 1953*

[Corrected to Nov. 27, 1953]

Region and State	Nonfarm placements	Initial claims [1]		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment					Average weekly insured unemployment under State programs [2]
						All types of unemployment [2]			Total unemployment		
		Total	Women	Total	Women	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid [3]	Average weekly number of beneficiaries	Weeks compensated	Average weekly payment	
Total	544, 453	917, 802	373, 789	3, 515, 171	1, 608, 139	2, 885, 968	$66, 103, 642	655, 902	2, 592, 640	$24. 04	[4] 839, 984
Region I:											
Connecticut	10, 512	13, 566	8, 196	36, 644	21, 674	27, 408	638, 322	6, 229	24, 797	24. 49	8, 831
Maine	2, 257	8, 275	3, 982	28, 571	18, 226	23, 355	412, 707	5, 308	16, 667	19. 51	7, 378
Massachusetts	19, 231	39, 414	21, 443	137, 767	73, 349	116, 493	2, 640, 041	26, 476	101, 318	24. 41	36, 810
New Hampshire	1, 413	7, 335	4, 160	35, 049	23, 155	30, 570	595, 037	6, 948	22, 582	22. 10	8, 392
Rhode Island	1, 965	12, 648	6, 593	49, 275	27, 245	43, 163	994, 407	9, 810	39, 502	23. 99	10, 688
Vermont	1, 013	896	463	4, 435	2, 820	3, 914	75, 246	890	3, 273	20. 89	1, 050
Region II:											
New Jersey	14, 269	51, 963	28, 250	161, 743	90, 844	147, 586	4, 009, 573	33, 542	128, 232	28. 27	37, 228
New York	73, 206	181, 278	90, 200	526, 854	257, 100	445, 826	11, 205, 352	101, 324	391, 571	26. 76	120, 103
Puerto Rico	2, 529	27	0	157	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Virgin Islands	83	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Region III-IV:											
Delaware	950	1, 652	500	6, 638	2, 606	5, 167	102, 610	1, 174	4, 710	20. 77	1, 567
Dist. of Col	3, 558	2, 223	835	11, 677	5, 680	9, 802	179, 769	2, 228	9, 651	18. 40	2, 742
Maryland	7, 398	10, 167	3, 487	36, 482	14, 924	33, 912	809, 226	7, 707	30, 927	24. 67	8, 610
North Carolina	15, 730	21, 340	12, 219	86, 430	52, 471	91, 889	1, 582, 026	20, 884	84, 370	17. 80	22, 360
Pennsylvania	22, 538	99, 116	34, 683	385, 684	151, 531	315, 338	7, 537, 185	71, 668	278, 367	25. 60	88, 917
Virginia	7, 734	7, 978	3, 492	35, 087	17, 234	28, 670	523, 914	6, 516	26, 525	18. 92	8, 049
West Virginia	1, 863	9, 218	1, 048	52, 773	13, 010	44, 877	918, 817	10, 199	39, 882	21. 44	12, 278
Region V:											
Alabama	9, 669	9, 901	2, 577	45, 379	14, 643	32, 598	574, 364	7, 409	30, 967	17. 95	12, 404
Florida	15, 800	10, 532	4, 400	68, 389	36, 710	53, 667	907, 282	12, 197	49, 619	17. 32	15, 205
Georgia	13, 244	11, 805	5, 586	56, 906	31, 174	41, 332	776, 330	9, 394	37, 426	19. 44	12, 735
Mississippi	9, 098	7, 146	2, 913	28, 802	11, 476	18, 450	345, 451	4, 193	16, 143	19. 88	6, 750
South Carolina	8, 154	9, 013	3, 459	40, 822	20, 600	38, 152	690, 477	8, 671	35, 534	18. 70	10, 326
Tennessee	11, 600	14, 813	6, 481	89, 518	44, 323	65, 373	1, 151, 897	14, 858	60, 958	18. 00	21, 176
Region VI:											
Kentucky	2, 588	12, 756	3, 236	83, 208	26, 220	62, 194	1, 334, 922	14, 135	57, 916	21. 97	19, 336
Michigan	17, 943	43, 537	11, 618	214, 560	79, 330	165, 577	4, 533, 951	37, 631	160, 887	27. 78	56, 050
Ohio	28, 410	37, 323	13, 904	135, 408	66, 469	101, 471	2, 554, 177	23, 062	94, 750	25. 98	33, 711
Region VII-VIII:											
Illinois	20, 625	46, 032	17, 157	218, 243	101, 944	166, 890	3, 905, 658	37, 930	142, 242	25. 35	52, 000
Indiana	10, 968	24, 318	9, 653	71, 500	29, 834	65, 981	1, 573, 236	14, 996	61, 075	24. 61	20, 908
Minnesota	11, 411	6, 592	1, 873	26, 900	11, 433	20, 108	367, 562	4, 570	18, 597	18. 69	6, 240
Montana	3, 789	943	298	2, 665	1, 217	2, 270	44, 695	516	2, 270	19. 66	686
North Dakota	2, 516	251	60	485	275	596	13, 627	135	482	23. 00	184
South Dakota	2, 081	338	166	774	507	622	11, 857	141	511	20. 46	204
Wisconsin	8, 538	12, 608	4, 528	69, 150	23, 569	61, 544	1, 719, 250	13, 987	57, 390	28. 42	16, 690
Region IX:											
Iowa	7, 763	4, 752	1, 597	18, 549	7, 639	14, 732	315, 735	3, 348	13, 312	22. 36	4, 273
Kansas	8, 153	4, 871	1, 711	25, 226	14, 984	24, 470	581, 276	5, 561	23, 062	24. 30	6, 227
Missouri	13, 420	21, 096	9, 882	88, 924	51, 503	69, 557	1, 275, 915	15, 808	56, 681	20. 47	21, 631
Nebraska	5, 876	1, 318	635	4, 633	2, 776	4, 284	91, 730	974	3, 985	22. 18	1, 051
Region X:											
Arkansas	8, 687	7, 463	2, 501	25, 952	8, 535	18, 071	324, 682	4, 107	16, 530	18. 62	7, 273
Louisiana	8, 837	8, 587	2, 086	33, 357	8, 991	26, 628	557, 520	6, 052	23, 761	21. 99	7, 796
Oklahoma	12, 398	7, 037	1, 853	29, 381	10, 878	22, 176	467, 574	5, 040	20, 783	21. 62	6, 983
Texas	47, 175	10, 934	3, 533	64, 776	26, 092	57, 748	1, 098, 417	13, 125	55, 111	17. 81	16, 435
Region XI:											
Colorado	6, 041	2, 345	659	7, 299	2, 469	5, 015	123, 046	1, 140	4, 611	25. 36	1, 813
New Mexico	3, 114	4, 203	377	11, 405	2, 394	7, 987	184, 731	1, 815	7, 569	23. 53	2, 438
Utah	3, 552	1, 839	625	6, 487	2, 911	5, 171	125, 514	1, 175	4, 588	25. 20	1, 653
Wyoming	1, 572	233	98	616	333	686	16, 803	156	627	24. 89	171
Region XII:											
Arizona	4, 200	3, 401	926	14, 542	5, 334	10, 193	214, 266	2, 317	9, 640	21. 31	3, 431
California	29, 679	79, 118	28, 962	266, 830	130, 615	219, 788	4, 918, 666	49, 952	196, 384	23. 46	61, 379
Hawaii	1, 056	2, 468	1, 086	10, 808	5, 421	9, 397	173, 796	2, 136	7, 487	21. 01	(5)
Nevada	2, 230	1, 263	349	4, 142	1, 546	3, 876	108, 888	881	3, 590	28. 99	1, 113
Region XIII:											
Alaska	849	1, 692	340	7, 800	3, 103	5, 807	188, 998	1, 320	5, 597	32. 81	(5)
Idaho	3, 320	1, 958	378	5, 452	2, 422	4, 522	98, 285	1, 028	4, 312	22. 01	1, 530
Oregon	6, 359	16, 441	3, 967	51, 903	19, 416	40, 824	895, 912	9, 278	38, 122	23. 49	12, 987
Washington	7, 489	21, 779	4, 764	89, 114	29, 177	70, 241	1, 703, 580	15, 964	67, 746	24. 47	22, 207

[1] Total excludes transitional claims.
[2] Total, part-total, and partial.
[3] Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.
[4] Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.
[5] Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

Table 7.—*Public assistance in the United States, by month, October 1952–October 1953* [1]

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

Year and month	Total [2]	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children			Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance [4]	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (families)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance [4]
			Families	Recipients: Total [3]	Recipients: Children									
	Number of recipients								Percentage change from previous month					
1952														
October		2,648,993	567,576	1,979,530	1,483,200	98,562	159,366	270,000		−0.2	−0.5	+0.1	+2.0	−1.3
November		2,647,163	566,483	1,977,795	1,483,378	98,701	161,855	267,000		−.1	−.2	+.1	+1.6	−1.3
December		2,645,864	569,942	1,992,336	1,495,321	98,768	164,193	280,000		(5)	+.6	+.1	+1.4	+4.9
1953														
January		2,639,392	572,355	2,001,459	1,503,973	98,766	166,529	290,000		−.2	+.4	(5)	+1.4	+3.6
February		2,630,060	573,383	2,009,843	1,510,021	98,770	168,306	287,000		−.4	+.2	(6)	+1.1	−1.2
March		2,622,030	575,351	2,018,688	1,517,616	98,728	170,388	283,000		−.3	+.3	(5)	+1.2	−1.2
April		2,616,209	573,145	2,015,513	1,516,161	98,764	173,082	275,000		−.2	−.4	(6)	+1.6	−2.8
May		2,612,868	570,023	2,005,325	1,508,498	98,858	175,672	261,000		−.1	−.5	+.1	+1.5	−5.0
June		2,608,898	564,308	1,983,498	1,493,670	99,032	179,395	255,000		−.2	−1.0	+.2	+2.1	−2.4
July		2,603,173	554,691	1,952,060	1,469,388	99,103	181,620	248,000		−.2	−1.7	+.1	+1.2	−2.7
August		2,599,716	550,405	1,940,984	1,461,793	99,236	184,743	243,000		−.1	−.8	+.1	+1.7	−2.0
September		2,596,451	547,588	1,933,948	1,457,713	99,417	187,411	239,000		−.1	−.5	+.2	+1.4	−1.7
October		2,595,364	543,870	1,923,693	1,448,886	99,633	190,327	240,000		(5)	−.7	+.2	+1.6	+.3
	Amount of assistance								Percentage change from previous month					
1952														
October	$211,500,000	$133,448,650	$47,115,857			$5,355,793	$8,440,097	$13,088,000	+5.0	+5.1	+5.8	+4.5	+6.8	+1.8
November	212,144,000	133,961,549	47,231,298			5,397,339	8,632,947	12,876,000	+.3	+.4	+.2	+.8	+2.3	−1.6
December	214,986,000	134,683,742	47,777,342			5,423,341	8,784,411	13,950,000	+1.3	+.5	+1.2	+.5	+1.8	+8.3
1953														
January	215,827,000	135,050,787	48,124,808			5,416,449	8,902,704	14,262,000	+.4	+.3	+.7	−.1	+1.3	+2.2
February	214,567,000	133,851,586	48,166,960			5,416,222	8,990,750	13,893,000	−.6	−.9	+.1	(6)	+1.0	−2.6
March	214,877,000	133,809,675	48,401,773			5,433,872	9,095,633	13,961,000	+.1	(5)	+.5	+.3	+1.2	+.5
April	214,190,000	133,558,012	48,336,101			5,446,514	9,253,349	13,297,000	−.3	−.2	−.1	+.2	+1.7	−4.8
May	213,381,000	133,491,089	48,212,598			5,499,296	9,466,677	12,442,000	−.4	−.1	−.3	+1.0	+2.3	−6.4
June	212,108,000	133,271,522	47,391,588			5,499,070	9,636,900	12,033,000	−.6	−.2	−1.7	(6)	+1.8	−3.3
July	209,627,000	132,637,753	45,947,547			5,482,047	9,711,983	11,694,000	−1.2	−.5	−3.0	−.3	+.8	−2.8
August	[7] 207,691,000	[7] 131,798,519	[7] 45,385,681			[7] 5,471,478	[7] 9,790,782	11,369,000	−.9	−.6	−1.2	−.2	+.8	−2.8
September	[7] 207,960,000	[7] 131,523,577	[7] 45,463,591			[7] 5,485,775	[7] 9,865,528	11,378,000	+.1	−.2	+.2	+.3	+.8	+.1
October	[7] 208,742,000	[7] 131,935,869	[7] 45,422,806			[7] 5,518,382	[7] 10,086,901	11,608,000	+.4	+.3	−.1	+.6	+2.2	+2.0

[1] For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

[2] Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds, from special medical funds, and, for one State, from funds for the special types of public assistance; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States.

[3] Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

[4] Excludes Nebraska; data not available. Percentage change based on data for 52 States.

[5] Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

[6] Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

[7] For Illinois includes premiums paid into pooled fund for medical care but excludes vendor payments made for medical services provided before the pooled fund plan began in August.

ASSISTANCE LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 13)

to decide on the disposition of the last checks of deceased recipients and to make payments to appropriate persons. The California agency is now required to mail old-age assistance checks in time for receipt on the first mail delivery of each month.

Miscellaneous

Several laws were enacted in 1953 affecting the procedures of applying for assistance and investigating the eligibility of the applicant. Under North Carolina legislation, the county welfare boards may at their discretion delegate to the local superintendent the authority to process applications and to determine eligibility and the amount of assistance. Each decision is subject to later review by the county board.

Legislation in California expresses the intent of the legislature to encourage the needy aged to seek employment. The law provides for the prompt restoration of assistance following a period of employment. Assistance is to be paid from the first of the month following the request for restoration, and the payment must be delivered to the recipient within 3 days of such request. Other legislation provides that an applicant who has been denied old-age assistance may not apply again for 90 days unless the county agrees or the State department orders it. The law also deletes the specific period of 60 days in which counties were to complete the investigation of applications and provides instead that all applications are to be investigated promptly, with the objective of making payments to eligible people in the least possible time.

Legislation in West Virginia, which applies to all programs, states that all applications are to be investigated promptly and that aid is to be furnished promptly.

Changes were made in the provisions for fair hearings in California,

Table 8.—*Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, October 1953* [1]

State	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance [2]
Total	[3] $6,617,193	[3] $1,043,825	[3] $173,096	[3] $1,126,740	[4] $3,813,57
Alabama	*97*	*235*	*8*	*109*	21
Alaska				(5)	9,88
California				(5)	60,46
Connecticut	195,972	56,196	4,590	(5)	(6)
Delaware		*401*			(6)
District of Columbia	*747*	*387*	*3*	*624*	167
Hawaii	9,590	15,290	432	7,176	(6)
Illinois	[3] 1,566,120	[3] 158,928	[3] 45,108	[3] 163,424	361,242
Indiana	308,921	39,019	10,273	(5)	126,972
Iowa				(5)	139,452
Kansas	*155,601*	*27,237*	*4,035*	*19,386*	28,940
Louisiana	*76*	4,463	181	1,836	1,539
Maine				(5)	35,167
Massachusetts	754,712	72,471		331,197	115,811
Michigan	*104,592*		*1,440*	*17,311*	68,118
Minnesota	868,507	50,706	20,992	(5)	135,122
Montana					141,205
Nebraska	263,569	11,392	880	(5)	(6)
Nevada	3,475			(5)	47,107
New Hampshire	82,440	15,295	2,628	2,560	(6)
New Jersey		*9,455*			95,441
New Mexico	25,206	10,497	836	5,292	2,005
New York	1,618,554	438,636	65,897	545,933	(6)
North Carolina	11,390	7,661		3,670	139,748
North Dakota	23,307	3,078	231	1,600	18,561
Ohio	220,479	*10,179*	*7,544*		564,786
Oregon					162,350
Rhode Island	59,299	21,469	1,432	11,536	33,258
South Carolina					5,451
South Dakota					83,349
Utah	*631*	*546*	*8*	*241*	159
Virgin Islands	80	7	1	15	34
Virginia					5,918
Wisconsin	*343,828*	*90,277*	*6,577*	*14,830*	106,299

[1] For the special types of public assistance, figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. States not shown made no vendor payments during the month or did not report such payments.

[2] In all States except California, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, Utah, and the Virgin Islands includes payments made on behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

[3] For Illinois includes premiums paid into pooled fund for medical care for October 1953 but excludes vendor payments made in October 1953 for medical services provided before the pooled fund plan began in August.

[4] Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis.

[5] No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

[6] Data not available.

West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Language was added to the law in West Virginia directing the board of review to decide appeals from determinations made by the county councils. The board of review is to conduct hearings and make decisions as provided by the law. In California the legislation specifies that the State social welfare board need not specify the amount of the award in its decisions in appeal cases unless that is the issue in the appeal. The law also sets a limit of 45 days from the filing of an appeal to the hearing. A 30-day continuance of a hearing is permitted if it is necessary, and a decision must be rendered within 90 days after the close of the hearing. The State department is directed to make a complete report annually to the Governor and the legislature on its administration of the appeal provisions. The Wisconsin Legislature specified that hearings are to be granted when recipients believe their awards are insufficient.

Three States enacted legislation with respect to the training of personnel. Vermont legislation gives the State department authority to cooperate with the Federal Government with respect to Federal financial participation in educational training for social workers. Nevada legislation contains a provision against educational leave, and a Tennessee law provides that administrative funds may be used to train personnel.

Connecticut and Michigan enacted laws regarding guardianship of assistance recipients. Connecticut increased from $300 to $1,000 the amount the State administrator, who acts as conservator and guardian under court order for a minor or incapacitated person, is permitted to handle. Michigan provided for the establishment in the county welfare department of a system of public guardians for persons who, the probate court on medical advice has decided, do not need commitment to mental hospitals.

Table 9.—*Average payments including vendor payments for medical care, average amount of money payments, and average amount of vendor payments per assistance case, by program and State, October 1953* [1]

State	Old-age assistance: All assistance [2]	Old-age assistance: Money payments to recipients [3]	Old-age assistance: Vendor payments for medical care [2]	Aid to dependent children (per family): All assistance [2]	Aid to dependent children (per family): Money payments to recipients [3]	Aid to dependent children (per family): Vendor payments for medical care [2]	Aid to the blind: All assistance [2]	Aid to the blind: Money payments to recipients [3]	Aid to the blind: Vendor payments for medical care [2]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: All assistance [2]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Money payments to recipients [3]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Vendor payments for medical care [2]
Total, 53 States [4]	[5] $50.84	$48.45	[5] $2.55	[5] $83.52	$81.72	[5] $1.92	[5] $55.39	$53.80	[5] $1.74	[5] $53.00	$47.73	[5] $5.92
Alabama	27.48	27.48	(6)	40.25	40.23	*.01*	27.90	27.89	*.01*	27.43	27.42	*.01*
Connecticut	79.95	67.95	12.00	129.27	115.27	14.00	95.15	80.15	15.00	(7)	(7)	(7)
Delaware				87.02	86.46	*.56*						
District of Columbia	53.69	53.41	*.27*	106.67	106.49	*.18*	55.61	55.60	*.01*	59.66	59.26	*.40*
Hawaii	39.97	35.01	4.96	89.76	84.21	5.55	45.84	41.95	3.89	53.04	47.00	6.04
Illinois	54.99	40.32	15.00	123.25	115.41	8.00	61.66	49.76	12.00	71.37	39.83	32.00
Indiana	45.29	37.87	7.83	84.52	79.29	5.37	52.05	46.03	6.17	(7)	(7)	(7)
Kansas	62.77	58.57	*4.43*	106.52	100.18	*7.10*	70.67	64.29	*6.70*	63.74	57.82	*6.30*
Louisiana	51.08	51.08	(6)	62.85	62.61	.24	48.08	47.99	.09	41.52	41.38	.14
Massachusetts	73.91	66.11	7.96	120.04	114.16	5.99				87.81	58.49	34.65
Michigan	52.48	51.96	*1.28*				60.57	60.30	*.82*	67.65	66.05	*9.74*
Minnesota	60.62	44.68	16.35	108.95	102.08	7.39	73.89	57.13	17.48	(7)	(7)	(7)
Nebraska	56.75	44.02	14.04	97.41	92.62	4.79	67.44	66.22	1.22	(7)	(7)	(7)
Nevada	56.84	56.06	1.31							(7)	(7)	(7)
New Hampshire	58.01	46.08	12.00	123.59	111.47	13.50	61.53	52.53	9.00	73.16	53.16	20.00
New Jersey				108.22	106.25	*1.97*						
New Mexico	46.78	44.55	2.24	73.04	71.18	1.86	44.89	42.95	1.94	39.96	37.14	2.81
New York	71.60	59.20	14.86	132.02	124.03	9.78	81.21	69.55	15.23	79.26	66.03	15.80
North Carolina	30.24	30.01	.22	58.04	57.57	47				35.77	35.30	.47
North Dakota	56.93	54.17	2.76	106.73	104.58	2.16	55.73	53.69	2.04	63.49	61.32	2.18
Ohio	53.68	51.62	2.05	91.16	90.35	*.82*	54.03	51.93	*2.09*			
Rhode Island	55.46	50.65	6.64	109.84	102.84	7.00	70.67	65.16	7.58	71.77	63.78	12.90
Utah	59.70	59.63	*.07*	113.24	113.04	*.19*	63.95	63.91	*.04*	64.01	63.85	*.16*
Virgin Islands	11.17	11.05	.12	15.47	15.43	.04	(8)	(8)	(8)	11.63	11.40	.24
Wisconsin	57.90	50.78	*7.16*	129.72	117.88	*11.93*	62.88	57.46	*5.42*	78.79	65.21	*13.58*

[1] Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. Figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. States not shown made no vendor payments during the month or did not report such payments.

[2] Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both.

[3] Averages based on number of cases receiving payments. See tables 10-13 for average money payments for States not making vendor payments.

[4] For aid to the permanently and totally disabled represents data for the 40 States with programs in operation.

[5] For Illinois includes premiums paid into pooled fund for medical care for October 1953 but excludes vendor payments made in October 1953 for medical services provided before the pooled fund plan began in August.

[6] Less than 1 cent.

[7] No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

[8] Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients.

FAMILY BENEFITS

(Continued from page 20)

new-start formula comprised about 18 percent of the total—double the proportion 6 months earlier; the proportion will continue to increase, since this formula is used for about 70 percent of the current old-age benefit awards.

For survivor families the average benefits ranged from $40.80 for aged-widow families to $108.80 for families consisting of a widowed mother and two children. The average benefit for families in which only one child was receiving benefits was $41.80, and for families consisting of a widowed mother and one child it was $88.30.

The distribution of all retired workers receiving benefits as of June 30, 1953, by amount of old-age benefit and by benefit-computation method is shown in table 3. The proportion of old-age beneficiaries receiving the $25 minimum was almost 19 percent, 1 percent less than the proportion 6 months earlier. For men, the proportion receiving the minimum was about 14 percent, and for women it was 33 percent. Only 3 percent of the old-age benefits computed under the new-start formula were at the $25 minimum, while 21 percent were at the $85 maximum.

Table 3.—*Estimated percentage distribution of old-age benefits in current-payment status on June 30, 1953, by benefit-computation method,*[1] *amount of monthly benefit, and sex of beneficiary*

[Numbers in thousands; average benefits shown to the nearest 10 cents; data corrected to Nov. 12, 1953]

Old-age benefit amount	Total: Total	Total: Conversion table	Total: New-start formula	Male: Total	Male: Conversion table	Male: New-start formula	Female: Total	Female: Conversion table	Female: New-start formula
Total number	2,977.5	2,440.2	537.3	2,277.3	1,877.1	400.2	700.2	563.1	137.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$25.00	18.7	22.1	3.1	14.2	16.9	1.3	33.4	39.5	8.4
25.10-34.90	8.8	9.0	8.1	7.1	7.7	4.6	14.2	13.1	18.4
35.00-44.90	11.4	12.8	5.3	10.5	12.0	3.5	14.4	15.3	10.4
45.00-54.90	16.0	18.4	5.3	16.0	18.5	3.9	16.2	17.8	9.5
55.00-64.90	20.1	19.7	21.5	21.6	22.3	18.2	15.0	11.1	31.1
65.00-74.90	15.5	14.8	18.5	18.7	18.4	20.2	4.9	2.7	13.5
75.00-84.90	5.8	[2] 3.2	17.2	7.1	[2] 4.1	21.3	1.3	[2] .4	5.2
85.00	3.8		20.9	4.7		27.0	.7		3.4
Average monthly amount	$50.40	$47.20	$65.20	$53.60	$50.10	$70.00	$40.20	$37.50	$50.90

[1] Benefits computed by means of the "conversion table" are based on earnings after 1936 and the old benefit formula and are increased by use of the conversion table set forth in the 1952 amendments to the Social Security Act; benefits computed under the "new-start formula" are based on earnings after 1950 and the new benefit formula.

[2] $77.10 maximum possible.

Table 10.—*Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, October 1953* [1]

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients: Total amount	Payments to recipients: Average	Percentage change from September 1953 in—Number	September 1953 in—Amount	October 1952 in—Number	October 1952 in—Amount
Total [2]	2,595,364	[3]$131,935,869	$50.84	(4)	+0.3	−2.0	−1.1
Ala	67,102	1,843,828	27.48	−0.8	−1.7	−4.3	−.6
Alaska	1,649	97,997	59.43	+.4	+.9	+1.2	+6.2
Ariz	13,924	779,487	55.98	+.2	+1.1	+.5	+3.3
Ark	54,826	1,739,578	31.73	−.7	−1.2	−4.5	−7.4
Calif	271,063	18,767,587	69.24	+.2	+.1	−.6	−1.2
Colo.[2]	52,359	4,106,327	78.43	+.1	+.1	+1.0	−.3
Conn	16,331	1,305,657	79.95	+8.4	+8.5	+.2	+10.1
Del	1,677	65,643	39.14	−.1	(4)	−4.3	+3.1
D. C	2,733	146,723	53.69	+.7	+1.6	+.5	+5.0
Fla	67,141	3,018,332	44.96	+.3	+2.0	+.5	+11.5
Ga	95,609	3,522,218	36.84	+.2	+.4	+.5	+2.9
Hawaii	1,934	77,295	39.97	−2.2	−2.1	−9.8	−4.5
Idaho	8,945	490,477	54.83	−.4	−.1	−2.4	−1.0
Ill	104,173	[3] 5,728,676	54.99	−.5	−.4	−7.3	−5.9
Ind	39,448	1,786,786	45.29	−.3	+.7	−6.8	−.4
Iowa	44,727	2,539,008	56.77	−.5	−.5	−5.8	−5.1
Kans	35,087	2,202,334	62.77	−.1	+.1	−4.9	−1.5
Ky	55,601	1,942,200	34.93	(5)	+.1	−.6	−.8
La	119,857	6,122,351	51.08	(4)	−.1	−.9	−1.4
Maine	13,046	605,757	46.43	−.1	−.1	−5.3	+5.7
Md	10,704	467,126	43.64	−.2	−.1	−3.7	+.8
Mass	94,814	7,008,160	73.91	−.3	+1.0	−3.1	−1.9
Mich	81,788	4,292,417	52.48	−.8	−.5	−9.5	−6.7
Minn	53,123	3,220,416	60.62	(4)	−1.8	−2.0	+1.9
Miss	62,877	1,772,837	28.20	+.7	+.6	+8.7	+27.8
Mo	131,810	6,601,759	50.09	+.4	+.4	+.6	−.4
Mont	9,906	577,217	58.27	−.9	−.9	−9.0	−8.5
Nebr	18,779	1,065,741	56.75	−.4	+.9	−7.9	−3.2
Nev	2,656	150,968	56.84	(5)	−.3	−1.8	−1.8
N. H	6,870	398,561	58.01	−.3	+1.9	−1.9	+3.8
N. J	21,160	1,265,801	59.82	−.4	+.1	−3.5	+1.2
N. Mex	11,274	527,452	46.78	+.3	+.2	+5.7	+8.4
N. Y	108,950	7,801,179	71.60	−.2	+3.7	−5.8	+1.8
N. C	50,630	1,531,035	30.24	(5)	+.3	−.9	+11.0
N. Dak	8,452	481,136	56.93	−.2	−1.3	−2.5	−.3
Ohio	107,538	5,772,160	53.68	−.3	−1.8	−5.1	−4.2
Okla	94,872	5,486,499	57.83	(5)	(5)	−.4	−8.7
Oreg	20,964	1,337,212	63.79	−.9	−.2	−5.3	−1.7
Pa	62,655	[6] 2,696,577	[6]43.04	−.6	−.6	−10.1	−8.8
P. R	44,384	339,412	7.65	−.7	+.3	+5.7	+7.2
R. I	8,931	495,282	55.46	−.4	+.1	−5.4	−6.1
S. C	42,280	1,328,362	31.42	(4)	(5)	+.2	(5)
S. Dak	11,285	503,736	44.64	+.1	+.2	−3.2	−.3
Tenn	64,878	2,344,300	36.13	+.9	+.7	+8.5	+6.5
Tex	220,271	8,496,916	38.57	+.1	+.2	+1.0	+1.4
Utah	9,518	568,228	59.70	+.2	+.1	−1.9	+3.4
Vt	6,926	302,154	43.63	+.2	+.7	−.4	+8.4
V. I	684	7,638	11.17	−1.0	−.4	−1.0	−.5
Va	17,326	480,398	27.73	+.6	+1.1	−4.3	+7.8
Wash	63,402	3,963,213	62.51	−.4	−.4	−4.2	−8.8
W. Va	26,357	741,215	28.12	−.4	−.4	−.8	−15.4
Wis	48,023	2,780,690	57.90	−.5	+1.9	−4.9	−2.5
Wyo	4,045	241,811	59.78	−.2	−.2	−1.3	−.9

[1] For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.
[2] Includes 3,870 recipients under age 65 in Colorado and payments to these recipients. Such payments are made without Federal participation.
[3] For Illinois includes premiums paid into pooled fund for medical care for October 1953 but excludes vendor payments of $355,721 made in October 1953 for medical services provided before the pooled fund plan began in August.
[4] Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
[5] Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
[6] Excludes vendor payments for medical care.

Table 11.—*Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, October 1953* [1]

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients: Total amount	Payments to recipients: Average	Percentage change from September 1953 in—Number	September 1953 in—Amount	October 1952 in—Number	October 1952 in—Amount
Total [2]	99,633	[3]$5,518,382	$55.39	+0.2	+0.6	+1.1	+3.0
Ala	1,502	41,904	27.90	+.1	−1.9	−1.3	−.1
Alaska	50	2,869	57.38	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Ariz	697	43,680	62.67	+.6	+1.2	+.3	+7.3
Ark	1,911	73,470	38.45	−.2	−.6	+1.0	−.9
Calif.[2]	11,956	1,022,056	85.48	+.7	+.6	+1.8	+1.3
Colo	342	22,448	65.64	+1.2	+1.9	−.3	+2.0
Conn	306	29,116	95.15	−1.3	+1.0	−.6	+9.7
Del	226	11,990	53.05	−2.2	−1.9	−.4	+5.4
D. C	250	13,902	55.61	0	+.4	−2.0	−1.2
Fla	3,061	148,214	48.42	+.4	+.2	−2.5	+3.5
Ga	3,129	131,681	42.08	+.2	+.3	+4.3	+6.0
Hawaii	111	5,088	45.84	+2.8	+3.0	+.9	−1.5
Idaho	193	11,370	58.91	−1.5	−2.4	+1.0	+1.3
Ill	3,746	[3] 230,960	61.66	−.2	+1.8	−6.4	−3.0
Ind	1,666	86,722	52.05	−.1	−2.5	−1.9	+12.7
Iowa	1,340	97,192	72.53	+.6	+.9	+2.6	+11.3
Kans	602	42,545	70.67	−.5	+4.1	+1.5	+8.3
Ky	2,562	94,535	36.90	+.5	+.4	+5.9	+5.0
La	1,981	95,254	48.08	−.3	−.3	+1.9	+4.3
Maine	549	27,597	50.27	0	+.3	−4.5	+7.2
Md	462	23,288	50.41	−1.3	−1.6	−1.3	+3.5
Mass	1,720	148,387	86.27	−.2	+.5	+1.8	+6.1
Mich	1,758	106,487	60.57	−.6	−.4	−5.3	−1.8
Minn	1,201	88,745	73.89	+1.0	+2.4	+5.1	+17.4
Miss	3,112	106,242	34.14	+.6	+.7	+5.9	+36.8
Mo.[2]	3,633	199,815	55.00	+1.0	+1.0	+5.4	+16.0
Mont	482	31,293	64.92	−2.0	−2.1	−8.5	−8.3
Nebr	724	48,823	67.44	0	+3.8	+1.4	+5.2
Nev	63	4,729	75.06	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
N. H.	292	17,968	61.53	−.3	+.1	0	+3.4
N. J.	821	51,651	62.91	−.6	−1.3	+.6	+.4
N. Mex	430	19,304	44.89	0	+.8	+3.1	+6.9
N. Y	4,326	351,310	81.21	+.4	+2.6	−.3	+4.5
N. C	4,628	183,940	39.75	−.3	−.4	+4.0	+13.7
N. Dak	113	6,298	55.73	−.9	+5.5	−3.4	−.2
Ohio	3,606	194,820	54.03	−.1	+1.6	−2.4	−.7
Okla	2,269	149,612	65.94	−.5	−.3	−6.7	−13.7
Oreg	348	25,675	73.78	+.3	+2.1	−4.4	−2.2
Pa.[2]	15,966	[5] 791,365	[5]49.57	+.4	+.5	+1.1	+1.1
P. R	1,262	9,768	7.74	+1.3	+5.8	+29.4	+34.3
R. I	189	13,357	70.67	−.5	+.1	+2.2	+8.0
S. C	1,650	60,724	36.80	+.4	+.4	+2.1	+1.7
S. Dak	202	8,694	43.04	+.5	+.3	+1.0	+3.8
Tenn	3,093	128,277	41.47	+.5	+.2	+7.8	+7.0
Tex	6,098	264,160	43.32	+.2	+.4	+1.4	+1.6
Utah	219	14,005	63.95	−.5	−1.5	+1.4	+2.5
Vt	169	8,084	47.83	+.6	+.9	−1.2	+5.3
V. I	39	431	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Va	1,335	46,258	34.65	+.3	+.5	−4.4	+1.5
Wash.[2]	791	62,481	78.99	−.4	−.1	−4.5	−8.9
W. Va	1,159	38,638	33.34	−.6	−.9	+1.9	−11.1
Wis	1,214	76,337	62.88	−1.0	−2.1	−5.6	−5.1
Wyo	79	4,823	61.05	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)

[1] For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.
[2] Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: In California (472 recipients, $41,899 in payments), in Washington (7 recipients, $375 in payments), in Missouri (819 recipients, $45,045 in payments), and in Pennsylvania (6,840 recipients, $342,552 in payments).
[3] For Illinois includes premiums paid into pooled fund for medical care for October 1953 but excludes vendor payments of $10,612 made in October 1953 for medical services provided before the pooled fund plan began in August.
[4] Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.
[5] Excludes vendor payments for medical care.

Table 12.—*Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, October 1953* [1]

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from—			
				Total amount	Average per—		September 1953 in—		October 1952 in—	
		Total [2]	Children		Family	Recipient	Number of families	Amount	Number of families	Amount
Total [3]	543,870	1,923,693	1,448,886	[4] $45,422,806	$83.52	$23.61	−0.7	−0.1	−4.2	−3.6
Alabama	16,873	62,866	48,334	679,061	40.25	10.80	−2.1	−3.0	−6.0	−1.6
Alaska	907	3,039	2,220	64,022	70.59	21.07	−.9	+2.0	+16.6	+8.1
Arizona	3,793	14,553	10,990	337,190	88.90	23.17	+1.0	−1.9	+8.2	+10.7
Arkansas	7,174	27,010	20,740	397,502	55.41	14.72	−2.6	−3.3	−43.9	−44.1
California	49,950	161,219	123,249	6,012,703	120.37	37.30	−1.1	−.5	−2.8	−.7
Colorado	5,270	19,503	14,842	547,758	103.94	28.09	+1.1	+1.0	+8.5	+14.5
Connecticut	4,014	13,186	9,733	518,894	129.27	39.35	+.5	−2.9	−6.2	−3.2
Delaware	716	2,860	2,216	62,303	87.02	21.78	+2.0	+1.5	−2.6	−3.1
District of Columbia	2,093	8,599	6,689	223,265	106.67	25.96	+1.9	+2.0	+9.1	+10.4
Florida	18,890	64,849	48,917	1,010,298	53.48	15.58	+.7	+.7	+5.1	+7.5
Georgia	12,375	43,568	33,282	899,828	72.71	20.65	−.6	−.6	−7.6	−5.1
Hawaii	2,754	10,188	8,042	247,194	89.76	24.26	+1.1	−.1	−11.9	−16.3
Idaho	1,765	6,218	4,574	212,279	120.27	34.14	−1.3	−1.3	−3.4	−4.1
Illinois	19,737	74,344	55,919	[4] 2,432,664	123.25	32.72	−1.4	−.3	−13.2	−10.0
Indiana	7,270	25,229	18,782	614,492	84.52	24.36	−1.2	−.4	−9.0	−2.1
Iowa	5,744	20,488	15,262	686,750	119.56	33.52	−1.1	−.9	+5.5	+9.1
Kansas	3,836	13,728	10,496	408,611	106.52	29.76	+.3	(5)	+.8	+3.6
Kentucky	18,429	64,336	47,655	1,139,361	61.82	17.71	−6.1	−8.1	−6.1	−9.5
Louisiana	18,359	68,483	51,505	1,153,901	62.85	16.85	−3.2	−3.6	−15.9	−17.0
Maine	4,033	14,154	10,252	333,415	82.67	23.56	+.4	+.5	−3.9	+.4
Maryland	4,965	19,982	15,454	466,949	94.05	23.37	+2.5	+2.7	−1.9	+.4
Massachusetts	12,099	39,894	29,497	1,452,317	120.04	36.40	(5)	+.5	−4.3	−3.3
Michigan	18,196	60,620	43,831	1,846,626	101.49	30.46	−1.4	−1.3	−26.8	−24.5
Minnesota	6,858	24,725	17,943	747,199	108.95	30.22	−1.2	−1.6	−5.9	−2.5
Mississippi	12,410	46,727	36,239	345,956	27.88	7.40	+1.9	+1.7	+25.0	+31.6
Missouri	20,107	69,011	51,362	1,313,603	65.33	19.03	−1.4	−.7	−3.6	+4.1
Montana	2,169	7,729	5,781	222,032	102.37	28.73	−.6	−.7	−1.5	−.5
Nebraska	2,378	8,348	6,202	231,644	97.41	27.75	+.3	+2.5	−5.7	−1.3
Nevada [3]	22	80	58	983	(6)	12.29	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
New Hampshire	1,133	4,031	2,990	140,026	123.59	34.74	−3.3	−1.3	−13.8	−12.9
New Jersey	4,809	16,280	12,401	520,416	108.22	31.97	−.1	−.4	−3.1	−4.4
New Mexico	5,645	20,417	15,658	412,312	73.04	20.19	+1.0	+.2	+12.2	+20.7
New York	44,860	157,906	114,537	5,922,424	132.02	37.51	+.4	+3.1	−8.7	−3.0
North Carolina	16,330	60,831	46,416	947,822	58.04	15.58	+2.5	+2.9	−.5	+10.8
North Dakota	1,427	5,124	3,914	152,307	106.73	29.72	−1.9	−2.8	−4.7	−4.7
Ohio [7]	12,463	46,692	35,379	1,136,183	91.16	24.33	−.6	+2.9	−2.6	+10.4
Oklahoma	16,067	53,005	40,547	1,147,798	71.44	21.65	−1.8	−2.2	−11.2	−37.0
Oregon	2,989	10,498	7,939	363,940	121.76	34.67	+1.8	+2.1	−2.0	+3.0
Pennsylvania	23,769	89,279	67,661	[8] 2,293,841	[8] 96.51	[8] 25.69	−1.0	−.9	−14.7	−14.5
Puerto Rico	35,379	114,339	87,074	349,054	9.87	3.05	−.5	+1.5	+15.8	+21.0
Rhode Island	3,067	10,375	7,553	336,883	109.84	32.47	−1.1	−.8	−4.2	−.8
South Carolina	6,773	25,553	19,865	304,080	44.90	11.90	−.1	(9)	+7.6	+8.1
South Dakota	2,693	8,897	6,766	219,608	81.55	24.68	−.3	−1.1	+4.5	+9.7
Tennessee	20,204	72,539	54,466	1,365,478	67.58	18.82	+.3	+.2	+2.6	+40.2
Texas	17,381	67,540	50,404	1,140,201	65.60	16.88	+1.3	+1.4	+17.6	+15.7
Utah	2,817	9,868	7,288	318,988	113.24	32.33	−1.5	−1.3	+3.2	+4.9
Vermont	997	3,537	2,696	75,258	75.48	21.28	−1.2	−.6	+.2	+20.2
Virgin Islands	184	582	497	2,846	15.47	4.89	+.5	+1.4	−17.5	−23.7
Virginia	7,466	28,457	21,854	496,621	66.52	17.45	+.6	+1.3	+3.2	+17.3
Washington	8,541	29,028	21,231	889,227	104.11	30.63	−2.3	−2.1	+4.1	+4.8
West Virginia	17,636	65,509	51,109	1,245,043	70.60	19.01	−.6	−.4	+4.5	−1.1
Wisconsin	7,569	26,127	19,265	981,821	129.72	37.58	−.6	+2.6	−5.5	−4.2
Wyoming	485	1,743	1,310	51,829	106.86	29.74	+.4	+.1	−2.4	−5.0

[1] For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

[2] Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

[3] Includes program administered without Federal participation in Nevada.

[4] For Illinois includes premiums paid into pooled fund for medical care for October 1953 but excludes vendor payments of $72,443 made in October 1953 for medical services provided before the pooled fund plan began in August.

[5] Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

[6] Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 families; percentage change, on less than 100 families.

[7] In addition to these payments from aid to dependent children funds, supplemental payments of $52,983 from general assistance funds were made to 1,706 families.

[8] Excludes vendor payments for medical care.

[9] Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from page 23)

Maternal and Child Welfare

BAKWIN, HARRY, and BAKWIN, RUTH M. *Clinical Management of Behavior Disorders in Children.* Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co., 1953. 495 pp. $10.

BAUMGARTNER, LEONA. *Now They Live: A Story of Maternal and Child Health Services in the Department of Health, City of New York.* New York: New York City Department of Health, 1953. 44 pp.

BOSSARD, JAMES H. S. *Parent and Child, Studies in Family Behavior.* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1953. 308 pp. $5.

BRUEL, FRANK R. "The Genesis of Family Allowances in Canada." *Social Service Review*, Chicago, Vol. 27, Sept. 1953, pp. 269–280. $1.75.

"Family Allowances in Viet-Nam." *Industry and Labour*, Geneva, Vol. 10, Sept. 15, 1953, pp. 247–249. 25 cents.

Table 13.—*Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, October 1953* [1]

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	September 1953 in—		October 1952 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total	190,327	[2]$10,086,901	$53.00	+1.6	+2.2	+19.4	+19.5
Ala	8,971	246,109	27.43	−.7	−2.0	+2.4	+3.7
Ark	1,881	58,795	31.26	+15.6	+15.8	+379.8	+376.1
Colo	4,294	242,361	56.44	+.5	+.9	+13.9	+20.3
Del	73	4,161	57.00	(3)	(3)	−45.9	−39.4
D. C	1,553	92,652	59.66	+2.2	+3.3	+14.7	+14.5
Ga	5,948	240,340	40.41	+6.3	+6.7	+588.4	+606.7
Hawaii	1,188	63,014	53.04	−.1	−1.1	+4.0	+7.9
Idaho	832	49,153	59.08	+.5	+.8	+1.8	+6.4
Ill	5,092	[2] 363,437	71.37	+.8	+1.2	+32.0	+38.5
Kans	3,078	196,205	63.74	+.6	−1.9	+9.0	+13.5
La	12,829	532,654	41.52	−1.5	−1.5	−13.8	−13.2
Md	3,768	194,100	51.51	+.9	+1.3	+28.0	+37.6
Mass	9,559	839,349	87.81	+.3	+1.1	+27.5	+18.6
Mich	1,778	120,290	67.65	+.8	−.2	+25.1	+26.8
Miss	1,930	47,081	24.39	+5.3	+6.3	+75.5	+118.9
Mo	13,548	703,575	51.93	+1.9	+1.9	+12.9	+13.3
Mont	1,239	77,827	62.81	0	−.1	+6.2	+5.2
N. H	128	9,364	73.16	+4.1	+3.6	(3)	(3)
N. J	2,319	169,837	73.24	+1.0	+.6	+28.8	+37.6
N. Mex	1,881	75,161	39.96	−1.0	−.4	−14.5	−17.5
N. Y	34,557	2,738,819	79.26	+1.8	+4.3	+8.7	+13.7
N. C	7,853	280,889	35.77	+2.5	+2.5	+34.0	+47.4
N. Dak	735	46,668	63.49	+.7	−2.9	+5.8	+3.9
Ohio [4]	6,578	326,020	49.56	+.5	+.7	+17.8	+19.1
Okla	4,760	290,166	60.96	+1.3	+1.4	+43.1	+34.3
Oreg	2,320	175,264	75.54	+2.0	+2.0	+17.5	+19.1
Pa	10,737	[5] 520,510	[5]48.48	+1.9	+1.8	+11.3	+11.1
P. R	13,471	116,075	8.62	+2.8	+8.3	+39.2	+41.8
R. I	894	64,158	71.77	+2.8	+4.8	+153.3	+172.6
S. C	6,564	205,704	31.34	+1.1	+1.1	+25.0	+24.5
S. Dak	451	20,424	45.29	+3.4	+3.1	+63.4	+64.7
Tenn	555	21,488	38.72	+39.1	+38.0	---	---
Utah	1,552	99,339	64.01	+1.4	+1.4	+.7	+5.0
Vt	280	13,418	47.92	+2.6	+2.7	+26.7	+41.0
V. I	63	733	11.63	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Va	4,115	148,938	36.19	+2.5	+2.9	+25.6	+28.8
Wash	5,799	404,524	69.76	+.5	+.8	+7.0	+19.8
W. Va	5,630	176,555	31.36	+1.1	+.8	+41.2	+20.0
Wis	1,092	86,038	78.79	+1.1	+12.7	+7.4	+19.5
Wyo	432	25,706	59.50	−.2	−1.0	−5.7	−5.2

1 For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

2 For Illinois includes premiums paid into pooled fund for medical care for October 1953 but excludes vendor payments of $32,248 made in October 1953 for medical services provided before the pooled fund plan began in August.

3 Percentage change not computed on base of less than 100 recipients.

4 In addition to these payments from aid to the permanently and totally disabled funds, supplemental payments of $37,661 from general assistance funds were made to 1,660 recipients.

5 Excludes vendor payments for medical care.

Table 14.—*General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, October 1953* [1]

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	September 1953 in—		October 1952 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total [2]	240,000	$11,608,000	$48.42	+0.3	+2.0	−11.4	−11.3
Ala	114	2,772	24.32	−19.7	−18.4	−28.3	−26.3
Alaska	103	5,009	48.63	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Ariz	1,454	68,198	46.90	−5.0	−3.2	+10.0	+11.4
Ark. [4]	662	9,106	13.76	−32.0	−29.7	−69.4	−68.7
Calif	27,439	1,325,212	48.30	+3.0	+3.2	+5.1	+8.6
Colo	1,463	62,070	42.43	+5.3	+3.7	−12.0	−9.5
Conn	[5] 3,527	[5] 190,498	54.01	−3.6	−6.3	−10.3	−11.2
Del	762	34,735	45.58	+3.4	+6.3	+11.1	+21.0
D. C	756	45,563	60.27	−1.8	−1.1	+11.3	+11.3
Fla	[6] 5,000	[6] 84,700	---	---	---	---	---
Ga	2,040	38,088	18.67	+.6	+.8	−32.9	−27.8
Hawaii	732	29,833	40.76	−1.9	−2.5	−55.3	−66.4
Idaho [7]	97	3,680	37.94	(3)	(3)	−26.0	−31.3
Ill	21,827	1,361,476	62.38	+1.9	+7.0	−10.3	−9.3
Ind. [8]	8,063	259,333	32.16	+3.7	+1.6	−10.3	−7.7
Iowa	3,009	93,774	31.16	+.5	−2.6	−10.2	−12.3
Kans	1,553	78,505	50.55	−3.4	−1.8	−11.7	−7.1
Ky	2,856	70,450	24.67	+5.5	−3.8	+9.2	−.9
La	6,947	268,880	38.70	−.6	−1.4	−.4	−.9
Maine	2,709	120,159	44.36	+3.2	+2.1	−1.0	−.1
Md	2,010	108,001	53.73	+2.3	+2.7	−27.8	−21.8
Mass	10,634	582,773	54.80	(9)	+4.6	−17.2	−14.2
Mich	11,746	661,234	56.29	+4.2	+6.8	−21.5	−26.6
Minn	5,103	262,741	51.49	+.9	+3.9	−1.9	−2.6
Miss	744	9,873	13.27	−9.4	−11.0	−17.0	−15.3
Mo	5,467	184,782	33.80	−3.8	−3.2	−39.0	−39.5
Mont	532	15,878	29.85	+.9	+12.6	+3.7	+2.3
Nev	[6] 290	[6] 10,000	34.48	−3.3	−3.8	0	+28.2
N. H	761	35,751	46.98	−2.3	+3.1	−16.5	−6.1
N. J. [8]	5,613	393,704	70.14	+3.3	+3.7	−3.3	−2.3
N. Mex	373	9,458	25.36	+4.8	+4.6	+78.5	+88.0
N. Y	[10] 25,127	1,893,627	75.36	−2.6	−1.1	−29.8	−28.7
N. C	1,733	37,926	21.88	−6.3	−7.1	−4.3	+1.9
N. Dak	287	10,478	36.51	+9.1	+6.9	−18.0	−25.7
Ohio [11]	18,953	856,867	45.21	+1.5	+1.1	−3.4	+4.1
Okla	[12] 4,500	74,618	---	---	+3.6	---	−11.4
Oreg	4,153	254,136	61.19	+3.9	+5.9	+2.4	+5.3
Pa	14,367	770,184	53.61	−1.3	−1.5	−20.1	−19.8
P. R	2,581	17,324	6.71	+11.2	+11.4	−2.5	−3.7
R. I	3,174	200,031	63.02	+3.9	+7.6	−16.6	−16.1
S. C	2,189	55,208	25.22	+1.6	+16.5	+6.7	+22.6
S. Dak	481	15,307	31.82	−1.6	+19.9	−20.0	−10.7
Tenn	2,294	30,184	13.16	−1.2	−.6	+8.3	−.6
Tex	[13] 7,500	[13] 172,000	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,186	70,828	59.72	−2.6	−4.0	+12.1	+14.7
Vt	[13] 1,000	[13] 40,000	---	---	---	---	---
V. I	133	1,400	10.53	−6.3	−4.9	−41.9	−40.9
Va	1,818	62,977	34.64	+.7	+2.4	−4.6	+15.2
Wash	7,742	454,005	58.64	+2.5	+2.9	+22.4	+29.8
W. Va	3,240	99,098	30.59	−4.5	−2.9	+1.4	+.7
Wis	4,781	289,563	60.57	+.8	+2.9	+1.7	+4.6
Wyo	128	5,766	45.05	+4.9	+5.4	+14.3	+4.2

1 For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

2 Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey payments made for, and an estimated number of cases receiving, medical care, hospitalization, and burial only. Excludes Nebraska; data not available. Percentage changes based on data for 52 States.

3 Percentage change not computed on base of less than 100 cases.

4 State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

5 About 20 percent of this total is estimated.

6 Partly estimated.

7 Excludes assistance in kind and cases receiving assistance in kind only and, for a few counties, cash payments and cases receiving cash payments. Amount of payments shown represents about 60 percent of total.

8 Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

9 Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

10 Includes cases receiving medical care only.

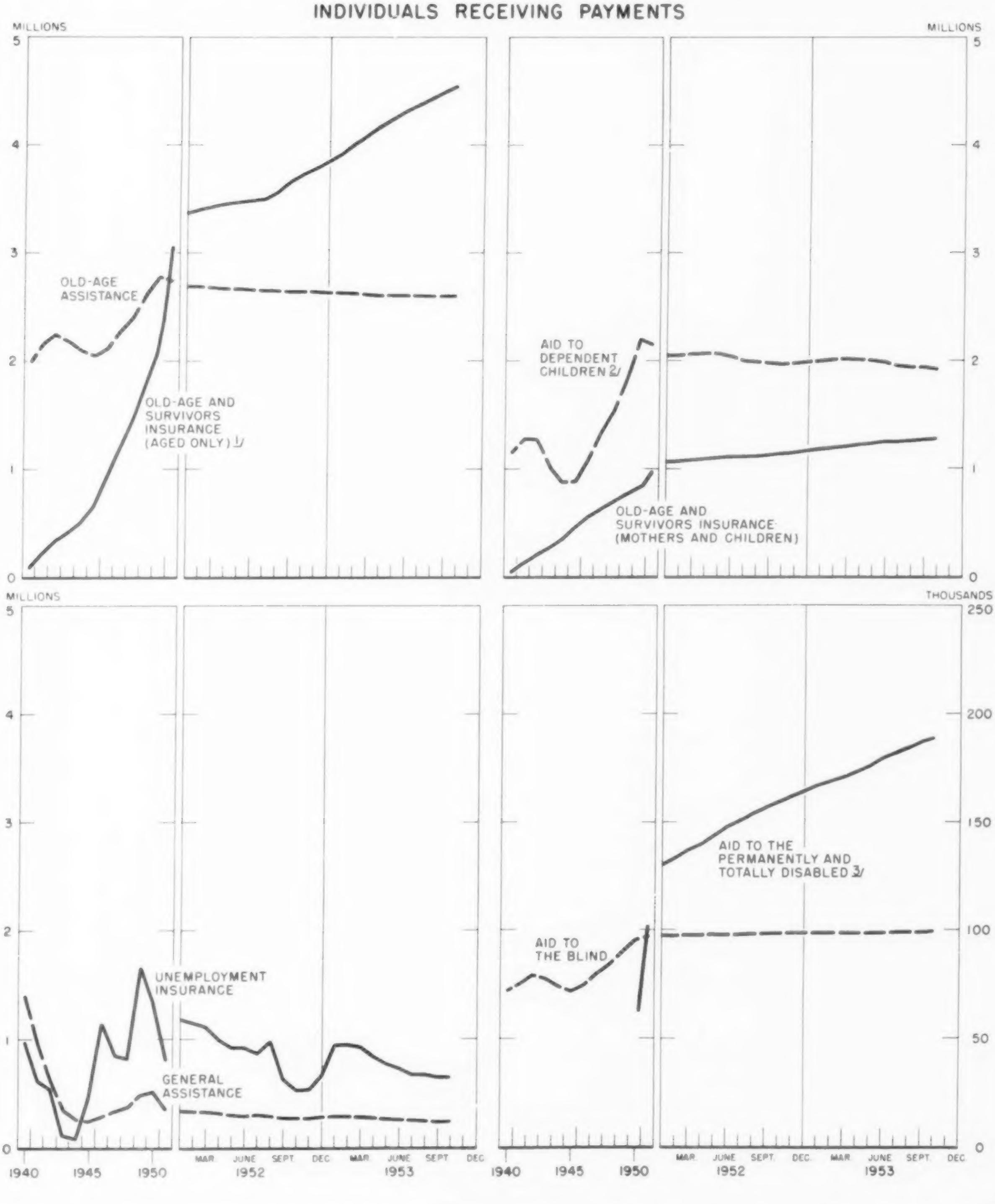
11 Includes 5,535 cases and payments of $166,254 representing supplementation of other assistance programs.

12 Excludes estimated duplication between programs; 1,283 cases were aided by county commissioners and 3,499 cases under program administered by Oklahoma Emergency Relief Board.

13 Estimated on basis of reports from a sample of local jurisdictions.

*Social Security Operations**

INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING PAYMENTS



* Old-age and survivors insurance: beneficiaries receiving monthly benefits (current-payment status), estimated for August 1952; annual data represent average monthly number. Public assistance: monthly number of recipients under all State programs (including, beginning October 1950, cases receiving only vendor payments for medical care, except in general assistance); annual data, average monthly number. Unemployment insurance: average weekly number of beneficiaries for the month under all State laws; annual data, average weekly number for the year.

[1] Receiving old-age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's, or parent's benefit. Beginning September 1950, includes a small proportion of wife beneficiaries under age 65 with child beneficiaries in their care.

[2] Children plus 1 adult per family when adults are included in assistance group; before October 1950, partly estimated.

[3] Program initiated October 1950.

NOTE: Data for payments and data for individuals receiving payments appear in alternate months.

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300
(GPO)

If you do not desire to continue receiving this publication, please CHECK HERE ☐; tear off this label and return it to the above address. Your name will then be promptly removed from the appropriate mailing list.